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SIR CECIL CLEMENTI'S NEW HOME.

SURVEY OF CONDITIONS IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The post of Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Malay States is an enviable one (writes a correspondent of the London Times), and there are no urgent problems awaiting Sir Hugh Clifford's successor. Sir Cecil Clementi is to be congratulated on succeeding to the Governorship of a pleasant and peaceable land.

A Contented People.

In Malaya there is none of that political agitation which has made itself felt in other British spheres of influence not far distant from it. The many different peoples which make up its population are all contented with their lot and are not seeking to change the method of government. In the Federated States, the Malays are well pleased with the federation under which Perak, Selangor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan have reached a wonderful condition of prosperity. In the unfederated States the Sultans are content with the system under which, while preserving full sovereignty, they gladly accept British advice.

Johore, which recently welcomed back its Sultan after his holiday in Europe, is a conspicuous example of the prosperity which has been gained under this system. Sultan Sir Ibrahim is a ruler of character and personality, whose influence is continually felt in the conduct of the affairs of his State.

Political Peace.

Chinese form a large proportion of the population of the Malay States as well as of the Straits Settlements, and it is pleasant to record that during years of so much unrest and disorder in China itself there were practically no undesirable repercussions in Malaya. The Chinese and Indians who find a home within its hospitable borders realize that for them has led them to a favoured land, where it is possible for every man to find employment, and they are content to leave political agitation to others.

Since Sir Hugh Clifford assumed office in June, 1927, little more has been heard of the scheme of "devolution" propounded by his predecessor, Sir Laurence Guillemard. The scheme, which had many good points, aimed at making the four States which form the Federation more self-contained in certain respects. It had many critics who maintained that centralization, with the federal capital at Kuala Lumpur, was the very thing which had spelt prosperity for the Federated States. Sir Hugh Clifford was evidently of this way of thinking. Such problems as the Malay States have had to contend with during Sir Hugh Clifford's tenure of office have been outside Malayan control. For good or ill, the Imperial Government decided that the time had come to cease the restriction of the export of rubber, and after six years of existence, the rubber restriction scheme came to an end on October 31 of last year.

The story is an old one, and it is idle to speculate whether rubber would now be commanding a higher price if restriction were still in force. From one point of view it has been good for an industry on which the prosperity of Malaya so largely depends to have to fight its own battles without Government nursing. Though the price of rubber has gone down, the excellent financial resources of the country have been well maintained, and one good effect of rubber depression has been to stimulate an interest in other fields of cultivation. Oil palms have been given considerable attention during the last three years. Tin is, of course, the other great staple industry of Malaya, and here the price has gone down, revenues to Government coffers have been well maintained.

The Singapore Base.

In the Straits Settlements the outstanding question has been that of the Military contribution to the defence of Singapore. The demands of the War Office have increased, and while there is no desire to avoid just obligations, strong objection has been raised to any attempt to "make the Colony pay for the Naval Base." It is contended that it is not the duty of the Colony to pay for the additional defences which the Base has

made necessary. The Base is an Imperial obligation, and the Straits Settlements have already contributed handsomely by making a free gift of the land on which it stands, and the magnificent contribution of £2,000,000 made by the Rulers of the Federated Malay States during the time of Sir Laurence Guillemard should not be forgotten. The question remains unsettled, and here again the matter is one for decision by the authorities at home, though the views of the people of the Straits Settlements will no doubt be borne in mind.

When Sir Hugh Clifford came back to Malaya to assume the highest office, he announced in his first public utterance that his appointment fulfilled his most cherished dream. It was in Malaya that his career of public service began nearly 30 years ago, and he was always anxious to return to his "first love." Speaking Malaya with a fluency which is attained by comparatively few Europeans, he was well equipped to establish that close sympathy with the rulers which is so desirable, and his strong personality and deep interest in Malayan affairs made him very acceptable to all races. It was hoped that his term of service would extend over at least another two or three years, and his departure is much regretted, particularly as it has been made necessary by the state of Lady Clifford's health. During Sir Hugh's term of office he visited every part of the territory under his jurisdiction. He realized that his duties as High Commissioner of the Malay States were certainly quite as important as those of the Governorship of the Straits Settlements, and quite half his time was spent away from Government House, Singapore. That no particular changes have been made during his tenure is to be accounted for by the fact that little if anything needed to be done.

The One Thing Needed.

No political troubles will beset his successor, and finances present no difficulty. After the inevitable marking time during the War years, Malaya was described as "a country of arrears." These have now largely been made up. All Government departments are well equipped, new buildings have been erected in Singapore and elsewhere, and the country enjoys some of the finest roads in the world. Only a recovery in the price of rubber is needed to make Malaya the country of wealth and abounding prosperity which once it was.

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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(February 4.)

Golf: Interport Matches, Shang-
hai v. Manila, Fanling.
Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15
p.m.

English Association, lecture by
Major J. B. H. Doyle, "English in
the Army," Cathedral Hall, 5.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Last of
Mrs. Cheyne."

World Theatre: "Iron Mask."
Star Theatre: "Painted Post."
Majestic Theatre: "Wife Savers."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong Hotel,
Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong,
Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels,
5.30 p.m.

European Mails: — Outward:
Europe via Victoria, B.C., and via
Siberia (President Jefferson), 8.30
a.m.; Europe via Marcella (Achilles),
2.30 p.m., via Siberia (Kamo
Maru), 3.30 p.m.

Wednesday.

(February 5.)

Golf: Interport Matches, Shang-
hai v. Manila, Fanling.
Fanling Hunt and Race Club:
Hounds Meet Hunters Arms, 3.30
p.m.

Hockey: Sim Shield, Club v.
Navy, U.S.R.C. ground, 4.30 p.m.
R.H.K. Golf Club, Interport
Dinner, Lande Crawford's Restaurant,
8 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Last of
Mrs. Cheyne."
World Theatre: "Iron Mask."
Star Theatre: "Tenderloin."

Majestic Theatre: "The Rough
Riders."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong Hotel,
and Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails: — Outward:
Europe via San Francisco (Korea
Maru), 5 p.m., and via Siberia
(Korea Maru), 6 p.m.

Thursday.

(February 6.)

Golf: Interport Matches, Fan-
ling.

Helena May Musicals, Local Com-
posers, 5.30 p.m.

Annual Meeting R.A.O.B. Club, 6
p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Bridge of
San Luis Rey."
World Theatre: "Casanova" and
"The Adopted Son's Victory" (Chi-
nese picture).

Star Theatre: "The Terror."
Majestic Theatre: "The Rough
Riders."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Peninsula Hotel,
Repulse Bay Hotel and Hong Kong
Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Friday.

(February 7.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting,
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Golf: Interport Matches, Manila
v. Hong Kong, Fanling.
Fanling Hunt and Race Club:
Hounds Meet Potts Bungalow, 3.45
p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Bridge of
San Luis Rey."

World Theatre: "Casanova" and
"The Adopted Son's Victory" (Chi-
nese picture).

Star Theatre: "The Terror."
Majestic Theatre: "The Rough
Riders."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

Saturday.

(February 8.)

Golf: Interport Matches, Shang-
hai v. Manila, Fanling.
Fanling Hunt and Race Club,
Point to Point Meet: Po, 3.30 p.m.

Hockey: Hong Kong Ladies v.
Kowloon Ladies, 3 p.m.

Cricket: — Div. I.: H.K.C.C. v.
Navy, Craigengower C.C. v. Uni-
versity, Div. II.: Craigengower v.
University, K.C.C. v. R.A.O.C.,
Royal Artillery v. I.R.C.

Queen's Theatre: "The Bridge of
San Luis Rey."
World Theatre: "Casanova" and
"The Adopted Son's Victory" (Chi-
nese picture).

Star Theatre: "The Terror."
Majestic Theatre: "The Rough
Riders."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong,
Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels,
8.30 p.m.

European Mails: — Inward:
Europe via Negapatam (Menelaus).
Outward: Europe via Marseilles
(Hakusan Maru), 9.30 a.m.

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- 3.—Bubble and Squeak
- 4.—Irish Stew with Dumpling
- 5.—Roast Fowl and Bacon
- 6.—Cold Veal and Ham Pie, Mixed Salad
- 7.—Roast Potatoes
- 8.—Boiled Potatoes
- 9.—Succotash
- 10.—Apple and Raisin Tart, Custard Sauce
- 11.—Fruit
- 12.—Tea
- 13.—Coffee



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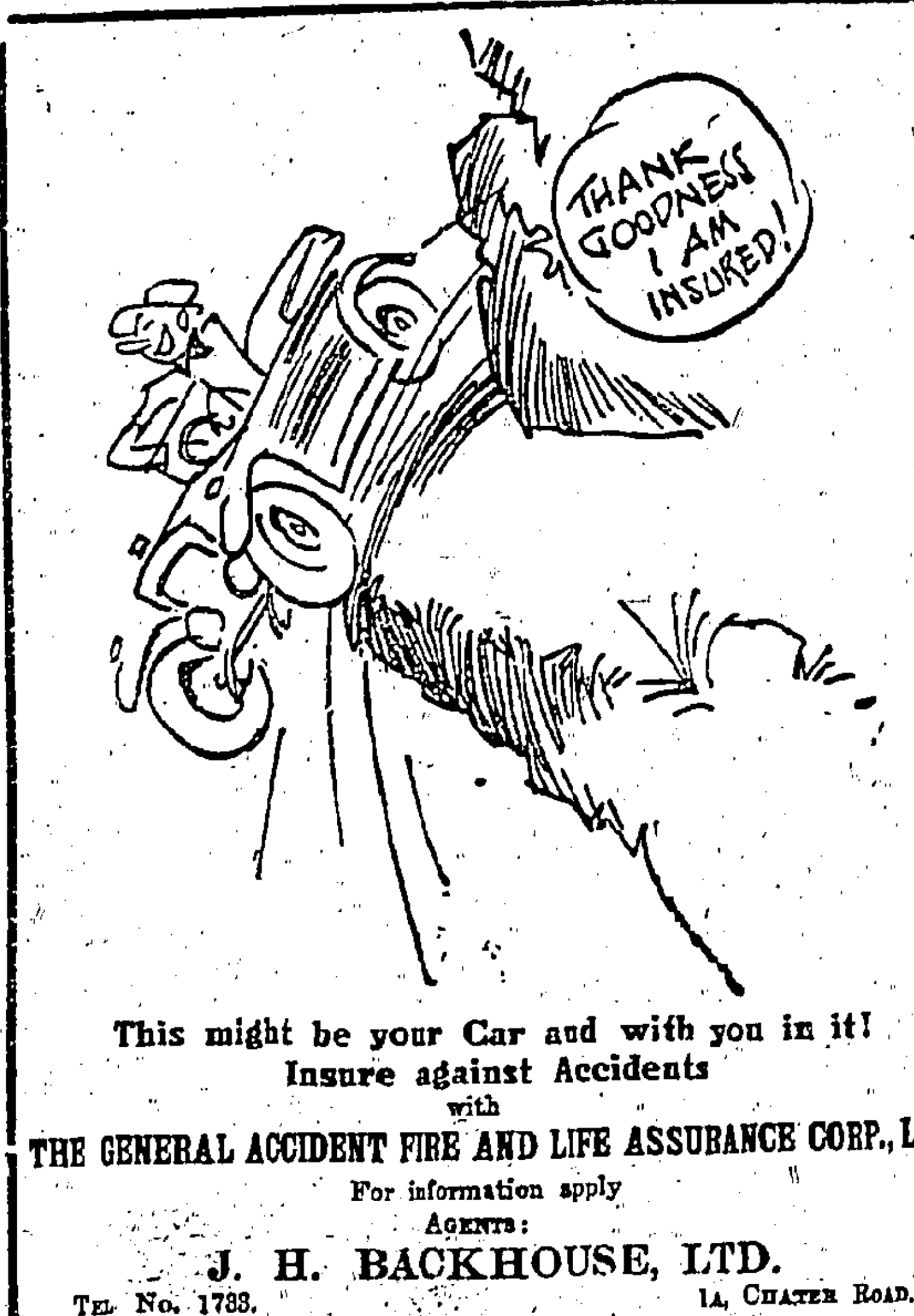
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THE KING AND MR. MACDONALD.

"FANTASTIC STORIES" DENIED.

An official denial was given last month in London of the "fantastic stories" which have been circulating throughout the capitals of the world concerning the new Russian Ambassador's delay in presenting his credentials to the Court of St. James'.

M. Sokolnikoff was received by the Prince of Wales.

It has been stated in Washington that the King refused to receive M. Sokolnikoff, American newspapers have been publishing stories that the Dominions are in revolt against Downing-street.

One newspaper even printed a statement purporting to have come from the King.

Paris "Story."

Continental journals have followed suit. The *Echo de Paris*, under the heading "George V. refuses to receive the Soviet Ambassador," published the following:—

From Our Own Correspondent.
(London, December 18.)

"Questions are being asked why the new Soviet Ambassador, M. Sokolnikoff, has not yet presented his credentials. Very obscure explanations have been given in the Press and in the House of Commons. Even to-day Mr. Henderson declared, somewhat mysteriously, that the Soviet Ambassador was not to be blamed for this delay."

"The truth is that the King has categorically refused to receive the representative of Moscow. There was a heated discussion the other day between the Sovereign and Mr. MacDonald, who insisted that the King should receive the Soviet Ambassador."

"It is easy to understand why the King of England showed some repugnance to shaking hands with the representative of a Government which assassinated his cousin."

"It should be remembered that a delicate situation of this kind did not arise in the case of former Soviet envoys. Neither Krassin nor Rakovsky held the rank of ambassador, and having only the rank of Minister they did not have the privilege of direct access to the Sovereign."

"George V., despite the insistence of Mr. MacDonald, refused to receive M. Sokolnikoff, but finally a compromise was arrived at. It will devolve on the Prince of Wales to receive the Soviet Ambassador, probably before Christmas."

"In order to find a precedent the Prince deputed for the King the other day to receive M. Skirmunt, the Polish Minister, who has been raised to the rank of ambassador. This precedent will be invoked if the Soviets make any complaint, but it is the Poles who will not be pleased."

Fantasy.

A high Government official said to a Press representative:—

"Various versions of the story have been circulating all over the world for the last ten days. It started in New York with the publication of a message from London by an American journalist. There was not one atom of truth in anything that was said."

"Since that time the fantasy has grown. Newspapers on the Continent have added highly coloured touches here and there, and enlarged on the original theme."

"The King is not undertaking any duties of state at the present time. He has not even held a small levee. He will be unable for some time yet to put on state uniforms and hold formal receptions."

"This ludicrous report is based purely on wild speculation. We have simply ignored it. The Soviet Ambassador was received to-day by the Prince of Wales, and that is the end of it."

"PARAFFIN" THAT WAS WATER.

SEVEN-YEAR-OLD GIRL'S TRICKS.

Described by the Chief Constable as the craftiest child he had ever known, a seven-year-old girl, who was summoned at a children's court at Chester for wandering on December 9, was stated to have committed a number of thefts along with her five-year-old brother.

The Chief Constable said that they first came under the notice of the police when their parents stated that they had been stealing, and they then had £1 which had been taken from a stolen purse. The girl had also stolen from a confectioner's shop.

On December 14 the girl obtained 2d. by means of a trick which one would hardly believe such a child could carry out. She was asked by a woman to go and get some paraffin, and was given a bottle and 6d. She returned with a bottle purporting to contain paraffin, and the change. When the woman attempted to use the "oil" she found it was water.

The case was adjourned for a week for arrangements to be made to send the child to a home.

ANGLO-SOVIET AGREEMENT.

HOW BRITISH INDUSTRIES MAY BENEFIT.

RUSSIA TO SPEND
£450,000,000.

AMBASSADOR'S ADVICE.

"We have every intention of fulfilling loyally any obligation which we undertake, and at the same time rely on countries in friendly relations with us taking into account on their side the unalterable basis of our political and economic system."

This is one of the phrases in a statement issued last month by Mr. Sokolnikoff, the newly appointed Soviet Ambassador in London, who presented his credentials to the Prince of Wales the previous day.

The full text of the statement is as follows:—

The full renewal of diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain is a step undoubtedly based on sound economic and political necessities. The absence of normal relations between the two Governments rendered the international situation more acute, and was a constant menace to the maintenance of peace in which the working masses are vitally interested. On the other hand, under such conditions it was impossible to develop stable trading relations founded on mutual confidence, and the well-known figures for the trade turnover between Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. confirm this.

"A Favourable Sign."

"I hope that the renewal of relations and their further consolidation by taking into account the interests of both countries will be followed in the coming year by favourable results and will induce a movement of the trade turnover in an opposite direction. It is a favourable sign that already in orders of Soviet organisations in London amounted in October and November, 1929, to £3,637,700, as against £1,195,000 in the corresponding months of 1928. However, it does not seem advisable to shut our eyes to the difficulties which have to be overcome before trade between the two countries will reach the proportions corresponding to their economic possibilities and requirements."

At the present time nobody can deny the extraordinarily rapid growth in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. The five years' plan of economic development has already in the first year not only been fulfilled but the estimates provided in the five years' plan for 1928-29 have been exceeded. The increase in the output of industry in 1928-29 was 24 per cent. over that in 1927-28, and in 1929-30 it is estimated to increase the output by 32 per cent. over that in the previous year (the calculations are made throughout in unchanging values), whereas the annual increase was put down in the five years' plan at 20-21 per cent.

The capital investments in industry and the construction of electrical power stations in 1929-30 is estimated at nearly £450,000,000. The greater part of this capital expenditure is to be used for the construction of new factories and the re-equipment of the old ones. This in its turn will make it necessary to import large quantities of machinery and all kinds of equipment.

What Russia Will Want.

Consequently, and this is particularly important for the prospect of Anglo-Soviet trading relations, the demand on the part of the U.S.S.R. is growing, particularly for metallurgical products, machinery and tools, products of the electrical and chemical industries, means of transport (ships), etc. The very rapid development of State and co-operative large-scale agricultural enterprises is creating an enormous demand for tractors and combines and other complex agricultural machinery.

The demand of the Soviet market will make it desirable for British industry to study seriously the question of adaptation to the peculiarities of that market, and at the same time it may lead to the expansion of those branches of industry the products of which can find a large sale in the U.S.S.R.

Credits and Claims.

Another problem to be faced is that connected with finance. Without the necessary financial arrangements for the purpose of establishing stable and rapid extension of trade between Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. the development of economic relations is bound to proceed more slowly. Endeavouring to carry out more rapidly and successfully its plans of Socialist reconstruction, the Government of the U.S.S.R. on its side will be ready to take steps toward a settlement of the financial claims which are being made upon it, taking into account our counterclaims. But whatever steps the Soviet Government may take for this purpose they must be directly connected with measures favourable to the further development and consolidation of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. I hope that these ques-

(Continued on next Column.)

AUTOMATIC AIR PILOTS.

NEW DEVICE FOR NIGHT BOMBERS.

A squadron of heavy night bombers of the Royal Air Force in London is being fitted with a new device, officially described as a pilot's assistant. This, in effect, is an automatic pilot, which will control one of the large twin-engined night bombers for hours on end, maintaining any course previously set by the pilot. Thus in war-time a pilot would arrive less fatigued at his objective, while from the point of view of commercial air transport the device should immensely simplify flying.

There is nothing new in the idea, and every country has for years been working on such an apparatus. What is new is that the Royal Air Force Establishment have now produced a practical device which is not sluggish on the one hand or over-sensitive on the other, yet is capable of correcting variations of a fraction of a degree from the set course. The chief feature, as a "scope," which is driven by compressed air supplied from a wind-driven air compressor, and the same source of power is used to drive pneumatically worked pistons linked to the lateral controls, the rudder, and the elevators. Efficiency has now been developed to a point when the automatic pilot controls an aeroplane far more precisely than can the most skilled human pilot, and it works equally well on a general purpose two-seater, a flying-boat, or a heavy twin-engined aeroplane. The device has been tested on many cross-country flights, and pilots, having set a course, have flown for over 400 miles without touching the controls, and have arrived over their destination. Naturally the automatic device can take no notice of changing wind, and the pilot, having set a course, must necessarily reset the device if during the flight there is any appreciable change in a side wind, though bumpy and boisterous air conditions merely result in the mechanism having more work to do.

Cloud and fog flying is thus robbed of most of its terrors, chief of which is the maintenance of a level keel. All pilots normally depend on the view of a horizon to maintain the balance of the machine, and when flying in fog a heavy strain is imposed on the pilot. He must watch his turn indicator to see that he does not swing off his course; he must study his engine revolution-counter closely to know whether he is unconsciously climbing or is depressing the nose of the machine; he must watch his air speed indicator for the same reason; and also any inclinometers which will tell him about his position laterally. The automatic pilot relieves him of most of this concentrated attention on many instruments, and with the loss of fatigue the pilot is less liable to errors of judgment at critical moments, while his navigation will be more accurate as his average course will have been more constant.

The military value of the device, besides the lessening of physical strain, is that in a national emergency it would be possible to send out pilots with less training in navigation. A bombing formation could be sent out with two or three experienced pilots leading with a reasonable certainty that the formation would keep together on a long-range flight in mixed weather conditions. More squadrons in due course will be supplied with the device; which it is intended shall become a standard fitment on many types.

tions will be investigated very thoroughly in the coming negotiations and that every effort will be made to find a solution to the problems confronting us.

"I should at the same time add that the Soviet Union (i.e., the wide toiling masses who welcome the restoration and development of Anglo-Soviet economic relations) are at the same time fully conscious of the important successes achieved by the Soviet economy in spite of the almost complete foreign financial isolation."

"We have every intention of fulfilling loyally any obligations which we undertake, and at the same time rely on countries in friendly relations with us taking into account on their side the unalterable basis of our political and economic system. Under such circumstances it will be possible to consolidate the relations between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain, founded as they will be on mutual benefit, and to lay the foundation of a lasting and peaceful co-operation between the peoples of the two countries."

After presenting his credentials to the Prince of Wales, Mr. Sokolnikoff called at the Foreign Office to meet Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in order that they might exchange Notes between the two Governments in regard to propaganda. The main Notes, were concerned with undertakings between the United Kingdom and the Soviet Republic, and it is presumed that there were also Notes in which similar assurances were given in regard to the Dominions.

RUSSIAN ALPHABET.

SIR DENISON ROSS AND THE PROJECTED REFORM.

"THE MOST SENSIBLE IN THE WORLD."

Russia thinks of revising her alphabet. According to the *Izvestia*, the official organ of the Soviet Government, three special Sub-Commissions have been attached to the Glavnauka, the head scientific department, to prepare a reform of Russian orthography, and work out a scheme for the substitution of the Latin alphabet for the present Cyrillic.

Sir E. Denison Ross, Director of the School of Oriental Studies, London, commenting on the proposal, in an interview with a Press representative, explained that the Russian alphabet was devised by St. Cyril, patron of the Russian Church. "He drew up an alphabet," he said, "which is the basis of the modern Russian alphabet, though not the same. There is the same construction, but it has about the same relation to the modern Russian alphabet as Anglo Saxon to modern English."

"In this alphabet, though taking Greek and Latin as the basis, he invented a number of consonants expressing sounds which cannot be represented by single letters either in Latin or Greek—for instance, the sound of *sk* and *ch*, the sound of *st*, and the sound of *ts*. For these sounds, which cannot be represented by a single letter, he invented signs, with the result, in my humble opinion, that the Russian alphabet is the most sensible one in the world, because it has one sign for one sound."

"The Polish alphabet is an example of the opposite system. The Poles tried to represent very similar sounds by combining various letters of the Latin alphabet and made what is a very clumsy script to look at."

"The Russian alphabet until 1917 had certain letters and certain orthographic signs which, though etymologically important, were not necessary for the pronunciation. Every final consonant had an orthographical sign after it to show whether it was pronounced hard or soft. One of the reforms was to drop the hard sign altogether in writing, so that there only remained the soft sound. Then there was a vowel in the Russian alphabet with the same pronunciation as an ordinary *e*, which was etymologically important. It was the bugbear of every Russian child and of the

(Continued on next Column.)

HAD TO TIE CHILD'S HANDS

Eruptions Over Head and Face. Cuticura Healed.

"When my little girl was 4 years old a sore eruption broke out on her forehead. As the days passed on the trouble spread over her head and face. The itching must have been awful as we had to tie her hands to prevent her rubbing the eruptions. They were of a wet nature and the irritation caused sleepless nights."

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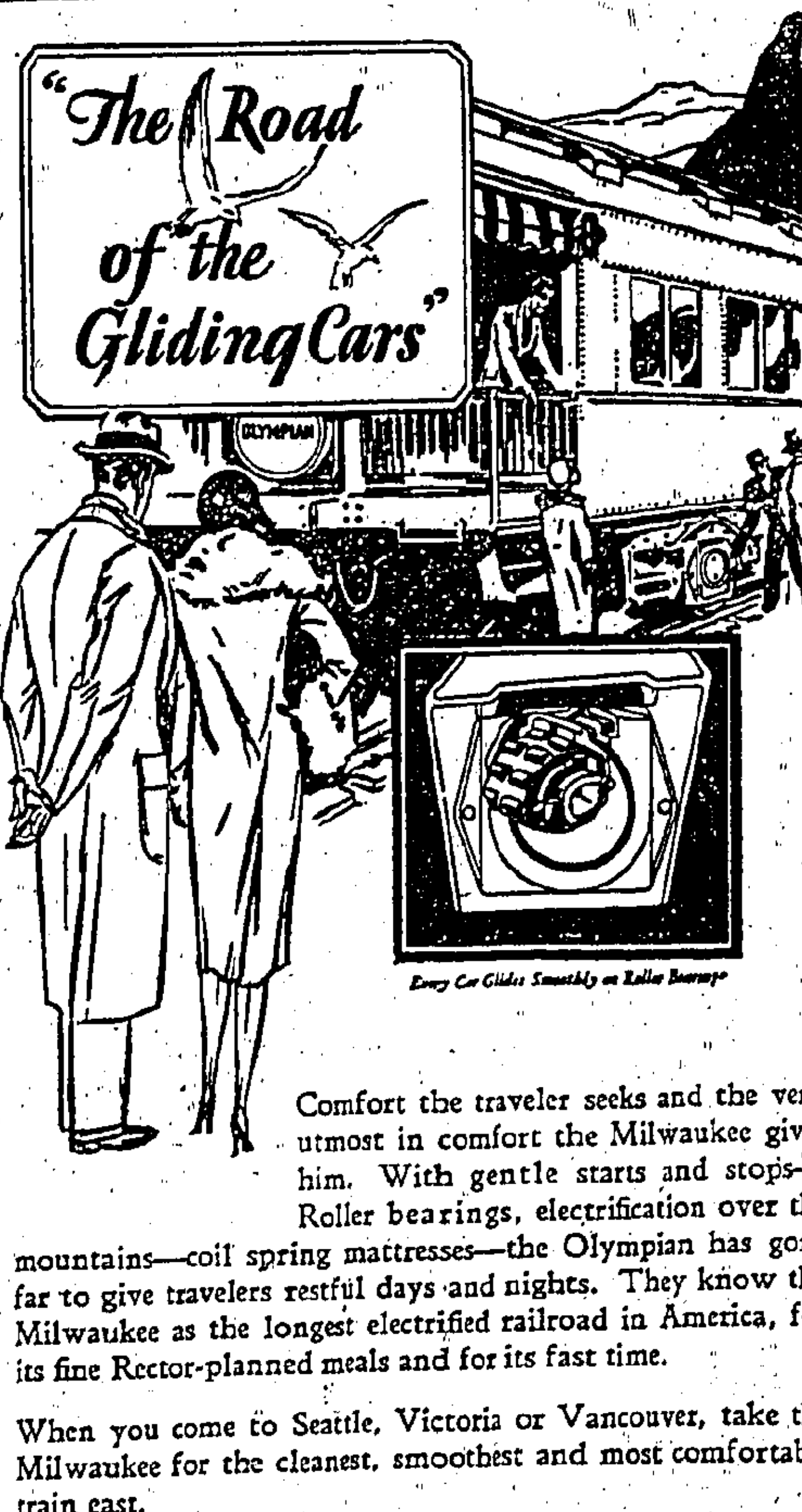


THERE'S A LONG, LONG TRAIL
of
Bugs, Fleas,
Flies, Beetles,
Mosquitoes,
etc.,
all killed by
KEATING'S
DRETTEN
MADE

student of Russian, because certain words were written with it and others without it. Since the Revolution they have dropped that, and write the simple letter only."

"So there has been a certain amount of advance. Now, if the *Izvestia* is correct, it looks as if they are going to abolish the Russian and substitute the Latin alphabet for them, but to imitate more or less the Polish, unless in adopting the Latin alphabet they also invent signs corresponding to the Cyrillic consonants not represented in the Latin alphabet."

"The Russian vowel system is much more complicated than the Latin, and nearly every vowel has a hard and a soft form. How are they going to reproduce that?"

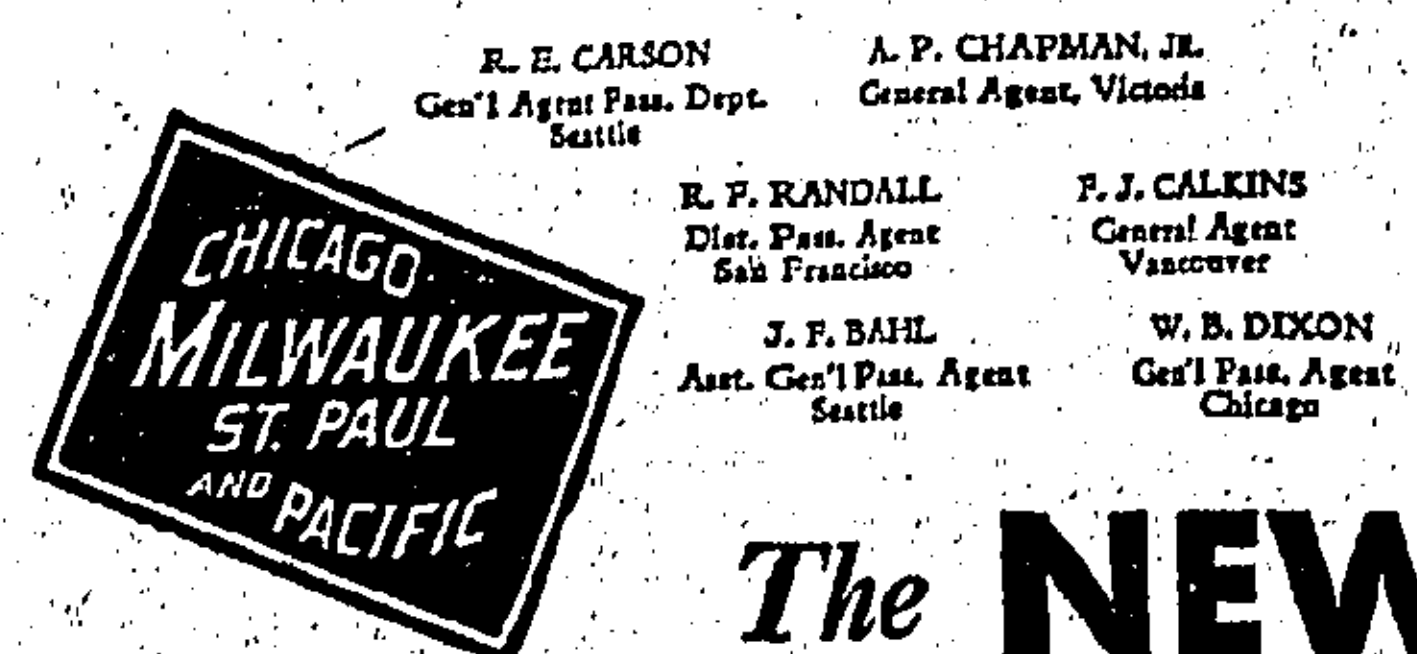


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The NEW OLYMPIAN

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Son: "Dad, what does a 'better half' mean?"
 Father: "Just what she says."

"So you popped the question by starlight?"
 "Yes, and she accepted a twinkling."

"Your daughter Helen takes after her mother, doesn't she?"
 "Yes, if there's anything left in my pockets."

The omnibus stops. It is raining hard. Old Lady: "Any sitting room?"
 Conductor: "No, Ma'am, but there is a bathroom upstairs."

"Isn't it rather difficult to officiate at a double wedding?" asked the friend of the clergyman.
 "Not at all. After all, it's only putting two and two together," replied the parson.

Mrs. Youngwife: "John, the maid has just put one of our wedding presents on the fire."
 "Goodness! How careless! What is it?"
 "The copper kettle."

Nurse (suspiciously): "What have you been doing, Ellen?"
 Ellen: "Rover's eating my doll's slippers, so I've just been punishing him!"
 "How?"
 "I've been to his kennel and drunk his milk."

With an air of determination the woman walked into the photographer's studio. "Good morning, madam; what can I have the pleasure of?"

"These photos of my husband," began the woman, banging a packet on the table. "They're simply disgraceful. Why, he looks just like an ape!"
 "Indeed!" the photographer replied, feigning. "You should have thought of that before you married him."

Critic: "By George, old chap, when I look at one of your paintings, I stand and wonder—"
 Artist: "How I do it?"
 "No—why you do it."

Customer: "That veal you sent was spoilt."
 Butcher: "Spoilt, ma'am! I can't understand that, unless it came from a calf that was petted too much."

Wife (reading newspaper): "Scientists can multiply the sound of the human voice 12,000 times."
 Husband (thoughtlessly): "What have they done in the way of subtraction?"

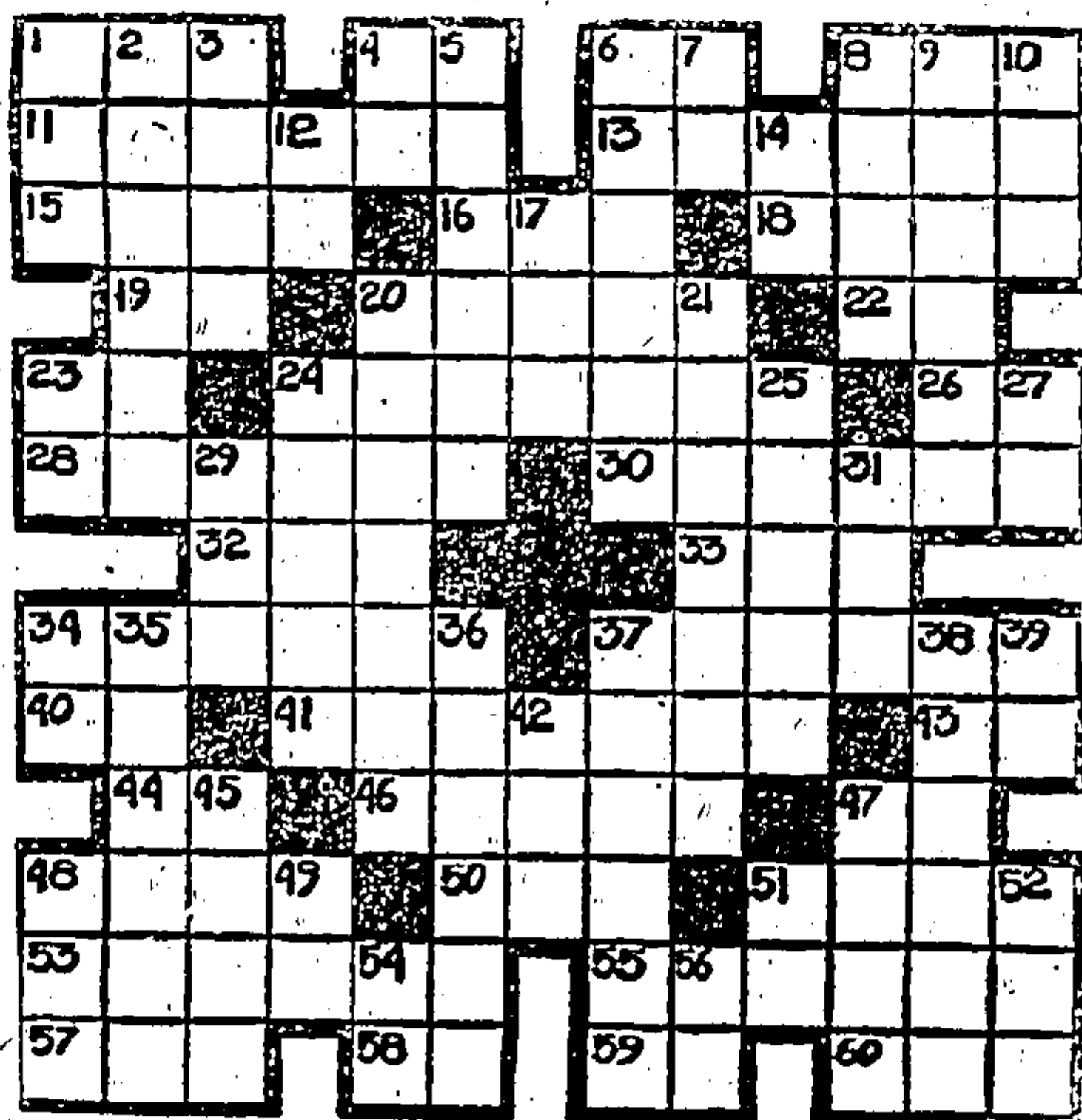
Disappointed Convict (back on the rack pile after several years): "Taint altered a bit, has it? I thought after all these years they'd have introduced some labour-saving devices."

He (thoughtfully): "Now, the girl that I marry must be in direct contrast to me."
 She: "Well, don't get discouraged; there are still plenty of bright and intelligent girls around."

Jackson: "The idea of letting your wife go about telling the neighbours that she made a man of you?"
 "You don't hear my wife saying that!"
 Johnson: "No, but I heard her telling my wife that she had done her best!"

Sandy sent his son Andy to a university to be trained for a minister. In due time Andy graduated, was ordained and appointed to a church. Before going to the scene of his labours his father said to him one day, "Andy, now you are a parson I want to give you three pieces of good advice: one is preach long sermons—Scotchmen like plenty for their money; secondly, always verify your quotations—Scotchmen love accuracy; thirdly, lastly but not least, dinna go on too much about the Devil. If there was no Devil there would be no parsons."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



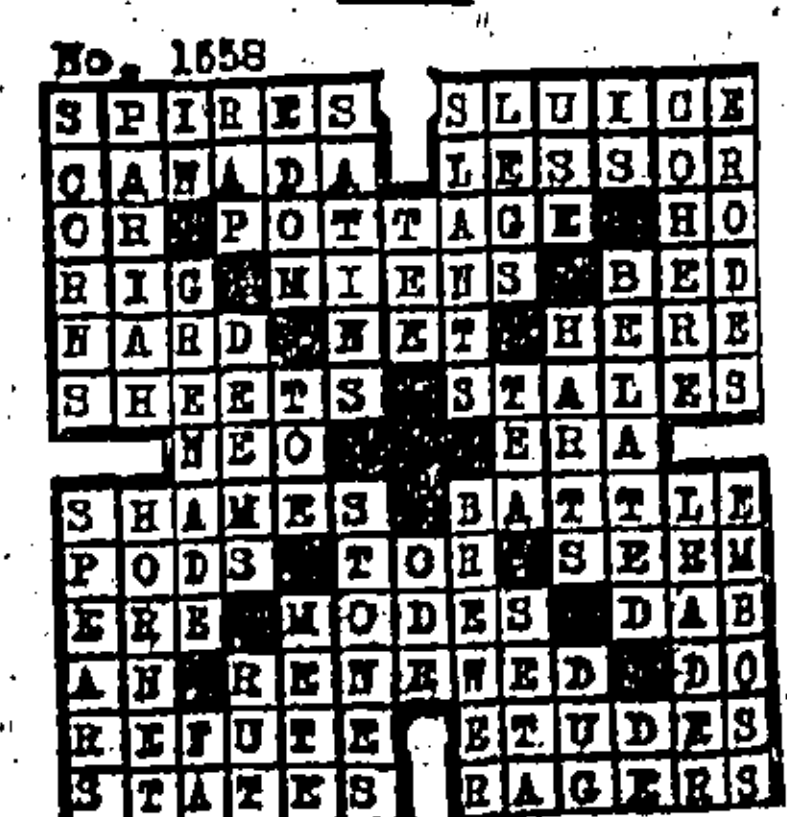
Horizontal.

- 1.—Large serpent.
- 4.—Belonging to.
- 6.—By.
- 8.—Mournful.
- 11.—To renounce.
- 12.—To stick.
- 15.—Expression of sorrow.
- 16.—Rug.
- 18.—To merit.
- 19.—Domestic animal.
- 20.—Piece of wood.
- 22.—Musical note.
- 23.—Article.
- 24.—Pertaining to heat.
- 26.—Six.
- 28.—To pass without noticing.
- 30.—Germs.
- 32.—Wing-like parts.
- 33.—Recompense.
- 34.—Parts of body.
- 37.—Changes.
- 40.—Negative.
- 41.—Clatters.
- 43.—Butterfly.
- 44.—To exist.
- 46.—Kind of ship (plural).
- 47.—Behold.
- 49.—Jointed grass stem.
- 50.—A deer.
- 51.—Musical instrument.
- 52.—To refer.
- 53.—British monetary unit.
- 57.—A beverage.
- 58.—Bone.
- 59.—Plural suffix.
- 60.—Wife.

Vertical.

- 1.—Sheep's cry.
- 2.—Longer than broad.
- 3.—Man who defied the lightning.
- 4.—Conjunction.
- 5.—Woman.
- 6.—Performers.
- 7.—Part of infinitive.
- 8.—Joint.
- 9.—To reach destination.
- 10.—Lair.
- 12.—Pronoun.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



SNAPSHOTS OF A MAN OPENING AN ENVELOPE

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial news.
 12.30 to 1.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.
 1.45 p.m.—Weather report.
 2 p.m.—Programme of H.M.V. and Victor records, supplied by Messrs. Moutrie.
 "Zampa-Overture" (Herold), Victor Symphony Orchestra.
 "Oh Magic, What Have You Been Up To" (Elton) and "I've Got A Man" (Milton), Gracie Fields.
 "Ballet Egyptian Suite" (Luigini), Concert Orchestra.
 3.30 p.m.—Children's programme. Aunt Letty, Aunt Madge and Uncle Jack will entertain the Kiddies.
 6 p.m.—European programme, continued.
 "Old Time Songs," Jack Hylton and His Orchestra.
 "That's How I Feel About You, Sweetheart" (Davis and Götter) and "Thoughts Of You" (Novello), Gracie Fields.
 "Brooklet" and "Turkish March," Sergei Rachmaninoff.
 "Early Ragtime Memories," Jack Hylton and His Orchestra.
 "In A Japanese Garden" (Higgs) and "The Sacred Hour," Remond Foort.
 "The Song Is Ended" and "Just A Memory," Winnie Melville and Derek Oldham.
 "William Tell-Overture," "At Dawn" (Rossini) and "William Tell-Overture," "The Storm" (Rossini), Arthur Pryor's Band.
 "William Tell-Overture," "The Calm," and "William Tell-Overture," "Finale," Arthur Pryor's Band.
 7 p.m.—Dance programme. (Victor records).
 9 p.m.—Chinese programme.
 10.30 p.m.—Close down.

HUSBAND AND WIFE AND THE DOG.

PROBLEM OF A DIVORCE.

Zotan, Sarkany, a Budapest wholesale merchant, recently filed a petition for divorce on the ground that both he and his wife had outgrown their affection after two years of marriage. It appeared, however, that neither the petitioner nor his wife had outgrown their affection for a Doberman dog to which both were equally devoted. As the Sarkany's were unable to decide on the fate of the dog, which they desired to be legally included in the verdict, they were obliged to postpone the making absolute of the divorce until some agreement could be arrived at. The citation of a similar problem in a Berlin newspaper eventually caused the husband to propose that the dog should remain his property, and he lent to the wife for an hour on one day of each week. The wife retorted with the counter-proposition that the dog should remain in her possession, and he lent to the husband for several hours at a time on several days of the week. And on this arrangement the divorce was finally concluded.

AVIATOR'S DARING EXPERIMENT.

FATAL ATTEMPT TO LOOP THE LOOP IN A GLIDER.

[United Press.]

ALAMEDA, Cal., Jan. 26.

While making what is believed to have been the first attempt to loop the loop in a motorless glider here today, Norman A. Goddard crashed into the Alameda Estuary and was killed.

A biplane had towed the motorless aeroplane in which Goddard rode from Palo Alto, down the peninsula.

When the two crafts were near the Alameda airport, Goddard cut loose. His glider was travelling at a high rate of speed because of momentum imparted by the towing plane, and Goddard sent the nose upward in the belief that he could "coast" through a loop.

While the glider was still pointing upward, however, and before it had reached the apex, it "whipped" and started to fall tail first. Goddard did not have enough altitude to pull out of this dangerous position since, without an engine, he was solely dependent upon manipulation of rudder and ailerons and these were of little effect.

Goddard was one of the entrants in the Dole Contest flight from Oakland to Honolulu in the summer of 1927.

MARRIAGE BY POISON.

WAR PRISONER'S BID FOR A BRIDE.

In the spring of 1918, according to the Budapest *Magyar*, Yolan Kovacs, a pretty young nurse in the suburban asylum of Angyalold, came to the city and requested the military authorities to send her to the Italian front. She was sent to Zombor, where the Italian prisoners were interned, and there she was received—in the absence of the army doctor—by an Italian prisoner called Ricardo Lupinacci, who fell in love with her at sight. Lupinacci, who owned a house and a factory in Salerno, determined to make Yolan his bride, but discovered that the law forbade the marriage of persons who were not Hungarian subjects.

Only on one condition, he discovered, could the marriage of a war prisoner take place, and that was that the bridegroom should be on his death-bed. Lupinacci was found some days later with an open vein and foam on his lips from a dose of poison. But first aid was so promptly rendered that he was unable before he was pronounced out of danger. A second attempt to reach the threshold of death with vitriol proved equally unsuccessful.

The commanding officer, now thoroughly interested in the love-story, decided to send Lupinacci to Ostfiaszozonyia as an invalid in the hope that he would be exchanged for a Hungarian prisoner. He could thus take Yolan to Italy. Some days after Lupinacci's departure, a telegram, "Come at once, condition fulfilled," summoned Yolan to his bedside. But after the marriage had been celebrated, seven days before the Armistice, Lupinacci died of pleurisy caught on the journey to Ostfiaszozonyia.

After Lupinacci's death a letter from his mother in Salerno invited his wife to take possession of the home and property which was lawfully her own. But the Hungarian girl, who had been deeply attached to the enemy soldier, feared that mercenary motives might be imputed to her, and decided to remain in Hungary. It is only now, after years of hard work and poverty in Budapest, that she has decided, on the advice of a lawyer patient, to claim her rights as the wife of Lupinacci.

HAUPTMANN'S "GHOSTS."

NEW PLAYS PRODUCED IN VIENNA.

Gerhart Hauptmann has been very warmly received in Vienna. He went to attend the final rehearsal of the Burgtheater's first production of his two new one-act plays, "Die Schwarze Maske" and "Hexenritt," performed under the title of "Spuk." The first work is a kind of tragedy, and was well received. The second work had a rather mixed reception.

In the "Schwarze Maske" we are taken to a little Silesian town, in the year 1662, after the termination of the Thirty Years' War. Things are still in a turmoil, and plague is threatening. The burgomaster's beautiful wife is haunted by several ghosts during a feast, and we are left to surmise whether she finally kills herself or is killed by her negro lover. The Burgtheater gave an impressive performance of the play.

"Hexenritt," a dream-play, is in sharp contrast with the preceding nightmare ballad. The author presents it in a somewhat trifling spirit, intended to cheer the audience after the horrors of the first play. The audience, however, considered "Hexenritt" inferior to the "Schwarze Maske," an opinion shared by some of the critics.

The technique of "The Rose of Pu Chi" is crude, the lighting variable. But the most important things, the movement, and the spirit revealed, are lovely. The heroine's maid has a grace of gesture that should put Anna May Wong to shame, and every member of the cast, because he is restrained, is significant. The hero makes our European faces seem fussy by contrast. We roll our eyes, we bare our teeth, lift eyebrows, and jerk our heads, and none of it means as much as the gradual widening of an eye by these Chinese actors. They have depth, a depth of culture and tradition and it shows, and though it is a simple story, one is held. The hero is not very heroic; when a bandit storms the monastery in which he is studying he does not rush out to engage him in single combat; he does not scale walls and leap impossible heights. He sits down and writes a letter to a general he knows. Someone else takes it, and he waits. The general arrives with troops, and the bandit is put to flight. The hero is then able to win the hand of the girl who had caused the bandit's evil intentions. It is a naive story, but we watch it when perhaps we would not watch Fairbanks. The story of "Finis Terrae" is as simple, but both films present us with something living and real. They show us men living, and they enlarge our knowledge of how men live. The grace or the splendour with which men respond to circumstances has always been the inspiration of art, and in these films it is not so much shown as caught.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

MAKE A SUCCESS OF MARRIAGE!

[By BETTY ASHMORE.]

There are times when the moanings and groanings of the unhappy-married irritate me beyond all bearing.

What do people expect of marriage, anyway?—a haven of rest, a cure for all ills, an earthly paradise beyond the dreams of man?

Apparently all this and more besides, and if they don't get it they complain so loud and so long that they frighten every one else away, too.

No wonder the marriage rate is falling, and people are talking of a tax on bachelors; no wonder there are two million superfluous women—it is all the fault of these feeble cowardly couples who marry on an impulse of spineless sentimentality and throw up the sponge the moment this begins to wear off.

The truth is, marriage is not an earthly paradise, nor is it remotely near to being one—but it is the nearest approach to that state we are likely to reach. Therefore it is worth while to make the best of it and at least keep up the appearance of a successful marriage.

The Homing Instinct.

And I do not hesitate to say (though many people will not agree with me) that in nearly all cases a bad marriage is better than no marriage at all.

This is particularly true about women, because they are one and all born with a deep-rooted instinct to look after some one—and preferably a man—to comfort him, bully him, advise all round his life.

And if they don't possess one they are like sweet peas trying to grow



without sticks, suspended in mid-air, aimless and thwarted.

Of course, there are exceptions to the rule—lunatics, drunkards, the very mean and the very cruel. But the average man, the stuff of which ordinary husbands are made, is none of these things, any more than he is the paragon of strength, virtue, wisdom and kindness that his wife expects him to be.

Leaving Well Alone.

The trouble with women is that they are never satisfied. They can't leave well (or moderately well) alone, but insist on trying to alter their husband's nature to suit their own ideals. When he rebels, as he usually does in course of time, they rush off and write pathetic letters to the papers, describing the heart-breaking miseries and humiliations of the married state.

It never seems to occur to them that it is a good deal more humiliating to give up the ghost without the smallest struggle and then to publish your failure for the whole world to see!

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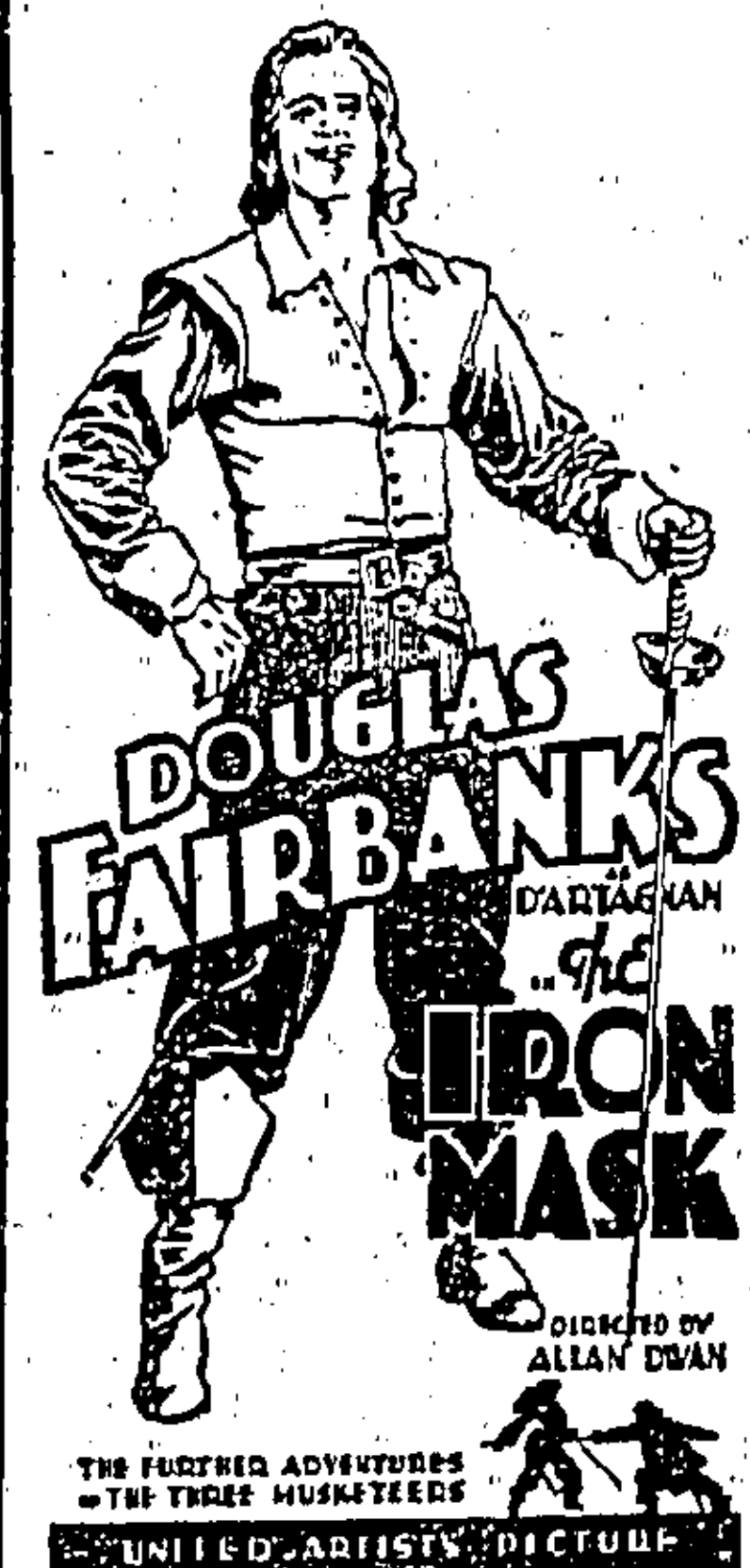
NORMA SHEARER in THE LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY

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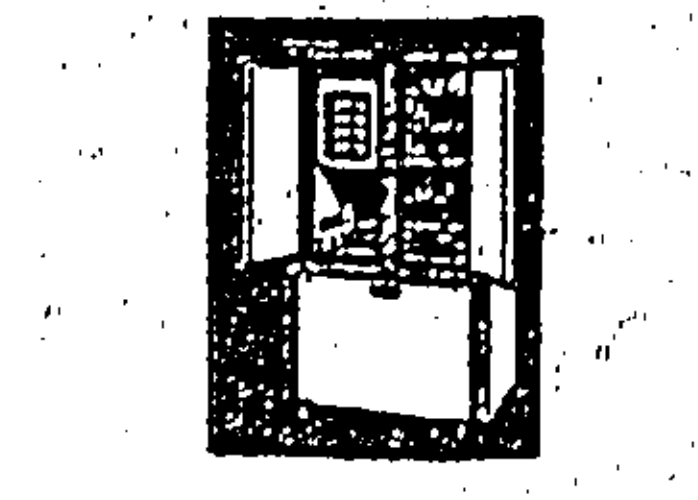
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THE OVERCROWDED ETHER.

DR. ROBINSON'S INVENTION

THE CLAIMS FOR THE "STENODE."

The ever-growing popularity of wireless entertainment is bringing into being more and more transmitting stations, with the result that the comparatively narrow portion of the radio spectrum allocated to these activities is definitely overcrowded. It is a fact that in many portions of the British Isles good quality reception is impossible owing to interference from powerful Continental transmitters working on frequencies not far removed from that of the local station.

The declared policy of the B.E.C. provides for the erection of a small number of very powerful transmitters, each working on two frequencies. By this means they hope to provide at least two programmes, free from interference, for something over 90 per cent. of the population of the area for which they are responsible.

Dr. James Robinson claims that it is possible with his apparatus to receive good quality wireless telephony, without interference from other stations, in a much more crowded state of the ether than that which at present obtains. Though precise technical details of the "Stenode" are not yet available, it is now possible to examine this claim and see how it is likely to affect the ordinary listener.

The Elementary Facts.
Let us first re-state the elementary facts, as they are known, and the accepted theory of transmission and reception. The transmitting station puts out energy alternating at a high frequency. In the case of London this is vibrating at 842 times a second. This "carrier wave," as it is called, is very sharply tuned and occupies little space in the ether. Superimposed on the carrier wave are the sound frequencies, which vibrate at rates varying between 20 and something over 6,000 times a second. These sound frequencies cause the carrier wave to spread out, so that instead of being sharply tuned it has bands each side of it occupying 6 kilocycles, or 6,000 vibrations.

The broadcasting authorities of Great Britain and the Continent have many times met in friendly consultation to try to arrange the allocation of their transmitters to such carrier frequencies as will not result in mutual interference, because, if transmitters separated in the ether, as to their carrier waves, by only 10 kilocycles, are working at the same time, their sideband frequencies are bound to interfere. Originally a separation of 10 kilocycles was fixed upon as the absolute minimum which could be allowed; but this separation has now been reduced to 9 kilocycles in many instances, and a great number of stations separated widely in space have been forced to occupy the same, or very closely adjacent, carrier frequencies.

Reception.
With regard to reception the accepted theory is that for really high-class reproduction of music the selectivity of the apparatus must be such that the tuning spreads over at least ten kilocycles. If it does not the fringes, or some bigger portion, of the side bands is cut off and the higher musical frequencies, on which depend the character of the human voice and very many instruments, are attenuated, and the result is a very hoarse and unpleasant noise.

We must thus sail between the Scylla of interference and the Charybdis of "side band cutting." The new London transmitter has shown that very fine quality can be obtained over a very wide area with little or no interference and with comparatively simple apparatus. Provided that listeners will be content with two or three alternative programmes it would seem that the B.E.C. is on the right path. Unfortunately, many listeners like to hear of the number of stations they can receive, despite the fact that, from the musical point of view, reception from Continental stations is not worth worrying with.

Dr. James Robinson departs altogether from accepted theories of reception in that he makes his tuning so sharp that he claims to be able to receive a given transmission absolutely free from interference caused by other stations working as closely as 100 cycles to it. He uses, I believe, a quartz crystal resonator in association with a superheterodyne amplifier. Details have not been disclosed, but the use of a quartz oscillator would seem to confine the apparatus to the reception of one wave-length, unless a battery of crystals is provided each to resonate at a definite frequency. In that case one is tempted to ask what will happen if the transmitting station to be received wanders even a little from its allotted frequency. A quartz oscillator cannot be tuned, nor will it depart from its natural frequency.

(Continued on next column.)

HANKOW MAYOR AND FOREIGNERS.

CHINA'S RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.

Mayor Liu Wen Tao, of the Special Administrative Department of Hankow, returned to Hankow from Changsha by special train last week. General Ho Ying Ching, Inspector-General of Military Training and concurrently Director of the Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, has also returned.

The Mayor, last week acted as the host at a large dinner-party given to the leading foreign representatives in Hankow. The dinner, which was given in the Russian Club, was attended by about 150 guests, among whom were representatives of the foreign Consular Services and Navies.

Protection of Foreigners.
In his speech, the Mayor commented on the unstable conditions which had threatened the safety of the foreign concessions during the last three months. He pointed out that the first duty of the Chinese Government was to protect the life and property of their foreign guests and suggested that the Foreign Powers should co-operate with China in the extradition of political criminals. To protect such people and give them sanctuary so that they could return to China or plot against the Government could, he said, only continue to upset the country.

Concluding his speech the Mayor said, "I am a patriot and lover of my country and no one wishes to see more the rights lost by my country returned to her, but I see that the only right way to obtain this is to fulfil our obligations."

Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, the American Consul-General, made an appropriate reply on behalf of the guests.

SIBERIAN MAILS AGAIN BROKEN.

TWO LETTERS FOUND TO BE TAMPED WITH.

With a regularity that is as perplexing as it is annoying, English mail that arrived in Shanghai via Siberia and Japan last week was found to have been tampered with; the fourth time this year.

This mail came by the Siberia Maru, and there were 578 bags in all. These were from all European countries, including, of course, Great Britain.

A Suspicious Bag.

Following the usual custom, says the *North-China Daily News*, postal officials went on board to take delivery. In view of the three previous cases of tampering, special attention was given to each bag, and in due course one was found that looked suspicious. As on the previous occasions, the postal officials and officers from the steamer, were present when the bag was opened. Inside was another bag with registered matter from Glasgow, that was despatched on December 30, 1929. The string of this bag had been cut.

Two Covers Meddled With.

Investigation showed that two registered letters for Shanghai had been tampered with. As on former occasions, the local postal authorities notified London and Tokyo of what had occurred. No reply to the notifications which were sent on the three previous instances of tampering have been received.

The addresses of the two letters have been communicated with, and asked to see what has actually been abstracted.

The "Its."

With regard to Dr. Robinson's claim that he can receive broadcast telephony, without side-band attenuation or distortion, when his apparatus is sharply tuned to the carrier frequency, it is possible that he has made a very important contribution to our knowledge of the behaviour of tuned circuits. If his claims are correct, it will be possible, when all difficulties have been overcome, and when all listeners are provided with his apparatus, to work something like 500 transmitting stations between 200 and 600 metres, without regard to power output. At present about 150 stations are jostling and crowding one another in the European ether.

Unfortunately there are many "ifs" to be considered. The cutting of quartz crystals to resonate on a definite frequency is an expensive operation. About 25 would be the cost of crystals to resonate on three carrier frequencies. It may be seen, when full details are published, that Dr. Robinson has overcome most of the difficulties. Until details are fully published, it would seem that the majority of listeners can obtain all that they desire in less complicated and expensive ways by the use of standard apparatus, provided they confine their reception to stations within reasonable range.

LAMMERTS AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell By

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7,

COMMENCING AT 2.30 P.M.

AT THEIR SALES ROOM,
DUDELL STREET,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE

Comprising:-

Teak Desks, Glass Cabinets, Typewriters, Iron Safe, Glass Cabinet, Tapestry Covered Armchairs, Couches, Pianos, Gramophones and Records, Carpets, Rugs, Electric Heaters (220 and 110 Volts), Porcelain Ware, Brass Ornaments, Pictures, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Tables, Teak and Cane Seat Chairs, Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Glass Ware, Cooking Utensils, Teak Round Tables, Ice Chests, etc., etc.

Teak and Iron Bedsteads with Mattresses, Single and Double Wardrobes with Bavelled Mirrors, Dressing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Linen, Washstands, Toilet Crockery, Chamber Stands, etc., etc.

and

A QUANTITY OF NICE
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE

Including:-

Cabinets, Chairs, Flower Stands, Joss Table, Tea Poy, etc., etc.

and

One Herring Hall Marvin Safe.

On View from THURSDAY, the
6th FEBRUARY, 1930.

CATALOGUES will be issued.

TERMS:-CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMMERT BROS.,

AUCTIONEERS.

WORLD MENACED BY FAMINE.

DANGER FROM FALLING DEATH RATE.

A real danger to the welfare of society may lie in the progress which medical science is making in eliminating disease and prolonging life, is the opinion of Dr. Burton D. Myers, president of the Association of Medical Colleges, speaking at a dinner of the association held at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York.

Dr. Myers declared that the possible menace of medical progress lay in the resulting increase of population, which might breed famine. The population of the world at the present rate, he said, doubles every sixty years and the population of the United States has been shown by the Census Bureau to have doubled every thirty-three years.

"Standing Room Only."

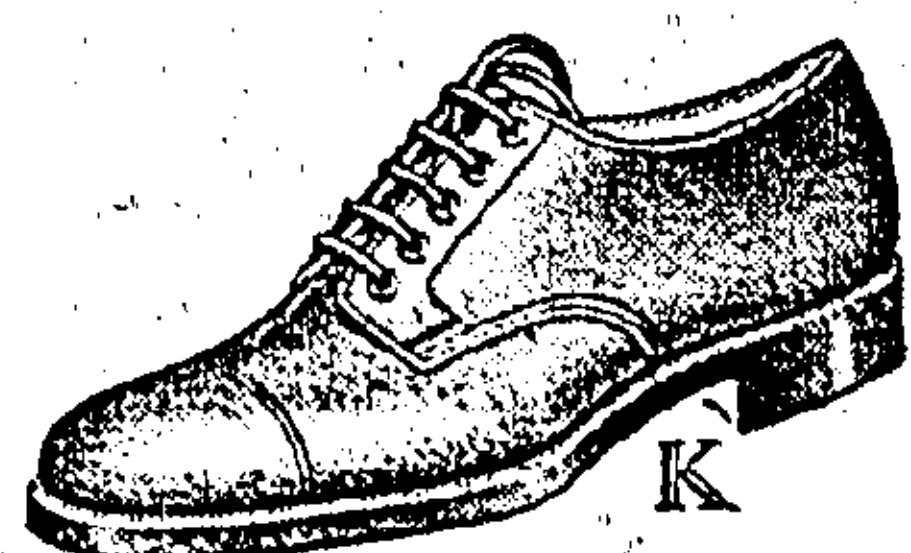
Dr. Myers, using only the world rate of increase to figure his totals, continued:-
"Assume the present population of the United States to be 120,000,000, then in three successive sixty years this country alone should have 240,000,000, 480,000,000, 960,000,000, and in 240 years 1,920,000,000, a figure materially in excess of the present population of the earth."

"That means that in about one-half the time that has elapsed since Columbus discovered America the warning, 'standing room only,' might be a reality."

Dr. Myers pointed to an eighteen-fold increase of English-speaking whites since 1800, the growth of the population of India by 50,000,000 in forty years and the doubling of the population in Porto Rico in thirty-seven years as examples of expansion. The death rate in this country in the last sixteen years was so reduced that there were two births to one death.

We may abolish war, throttle pestilence and for a time we may muzzle famine, but if the present rate of population increase maintains long enough it seems an inescapable conclusion that famine will again be a world-wide menace. Dr. Myers urged a correlated scientific study to consider trends and work out a remedy.

Golf Shoes



These are distinctly golfers' shoes, made particularly for the players of the "Royal and Ancient" game.

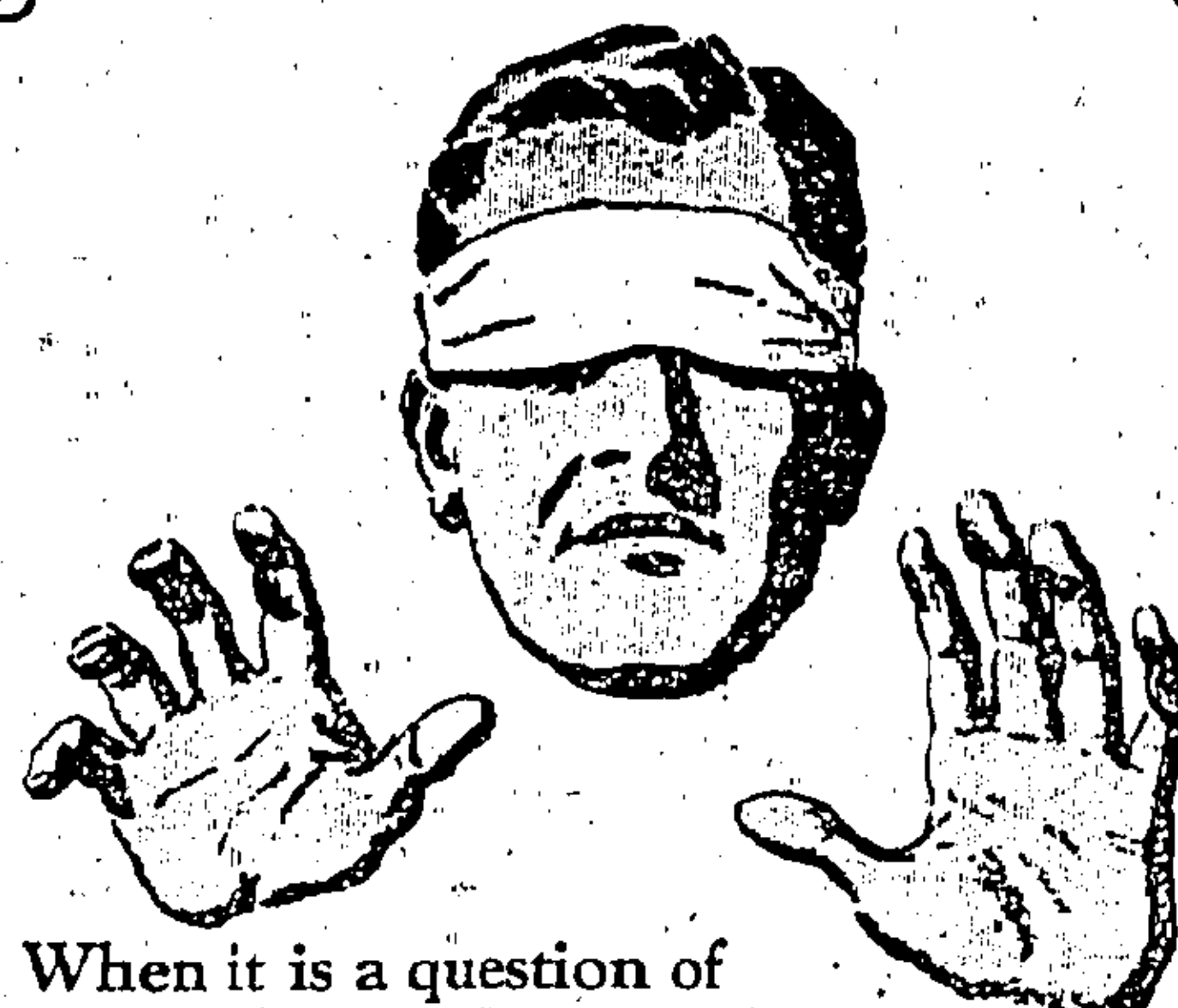
Specially designed and made of the finest grain leather and willow calf.

Grain leather, plain toe, new rubber soles	\$36.50
Willow calf, plain toe, leather soles, nailed	\$28.50
Willow calf, toe cap, crepe rubber soles	\$23.50
Willow calf, plain toe, "St. Andrew's" soles	\$27.50

Less 10% discount for cash.

STOCKINGS, PULL-OVERS, SWEATERS
in newest designs and colourings.

Mackintosh's



When it is a question of
Your Health
be sure—don't guess

HOW—if you want to improve your Health and Nerve-strength—how are you to decide upon the course that will give new vitality to your body? Here are a few facts you should know.

Fact I Sanatogen is not a "secret remedy," it is a concentrated scientific food, containing 9% albumin and 5% phosphorus—the two chief constituents of blood, nerves and brains.

Fact II By adding Sanatogen to your diet, you add strength to the strength you have—you improve your health. Scientific tests have shown that the increase of energy and vitality after only a fortnight's use is considerable (from 15% to 60%).

Fact III Thousands of physicians (in fact over 24,000) have written that they have used Sanatogen in their practice and that Sanatogen has improved the health of their patients. In many cases remarkable results were obtained.

To sum up, remember that the famous medical journal, "The Lancet," says:
"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food."

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL BETTER, if you want to conquer fatigue and to overcome nerve-weakness, then decide to try Sanatogen for a few weeks. You will soon notice that Sanatogen does what it promises to do—that it will revivify your whole system.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DURING THE
CHINESE NEW YEAR
OUR PREMISES WILL BE CLOSED FOR
FOUR DAYS

From 30th January to 2nd February, 1930.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The report of the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society has just reached me. It would be a pity to close down. It is certain that before many years were over a new Society would be formed, but, in the meantime, most of the experience of running the business would have been lost. There are many causes which combine to make it difficult to keep such a society going. The retirement of old members is one. When the present Horticultural Society was started it was practically a British society. This was in every way a disadvantage. The Chinese and Portuguese are just as good gardeners as the British, and they have the advantage of being permanent residents. With the Britisher, just when he begins to know something about things, he retires and his experience is lost. One remedy for the present state of things seems to be to give the members more for their money. The Royal Horticultural Society in England is a most flourishing concern, but, besides giving members tickets for its many shows, it provides them yearly with two beautifully illustrated volumes of gardening literature. Tute's book on gardening filled a gap, but there are in it many gaps which need filling, and I think it would be well worth while for the Society to set to work to produce and distribute free to members booklets, after the style of Nicholson's Rose Growing, on the many subjects on which further information is needed. Let the members combine to put their knowledge and experience into a common store, to send any notes they may have on any gardening subject to the Hon. Secretary, these to be sorted and handed to someone who is both a gardener and a writer, to edit, I can suggest a few subjects, e.g.:

GRASS LAWNS.—These are usually very expensive, requiring a foot or more of black earth, with turf brought from miles away, and then constant digging up of *Elephantopus*, *Hydrocotyle*, etc. But you find round many Chinese villages and in other places, beautiful turf which you may be pretty sure has not been laid on black earth, and which gets little or no attention. It seems worth investigating.

FRUIT.—It has always seemed to me that much more might be done in this line in Hong Kong. Good oranges are grown at Canton and pomegranates at Amoy where the climate is little different. Don't be afraid of planting for the "next corner." There is the little South China peach, quite a good fruit if it can be ripened without being eaten by grubs.

Common garden weeds might make quite an interesting booklet. Most gardeners would tell you all they wanted to know was how to get rid of them. But even there a little botanical knowledge may help. If you know their time of seeding and their form of root, you are in a better position to tackle them, and to know their names makes it easier to say what you think about them.

There are many other questions which it would have been a pleasure for me to go into if fortune had allowed me to retire in Hong Kong, and about which there must be a lot of useful knowledge among the members of the Society, if only it can be made available.

It is no good trying to bully people into showing interest in things they are not interested in. Try and give them something to interest them. Don't expect too much but "carry on." Remember the officials do a lot of work for nothing. Don't give them needless work. Pay your annual subscription promptly, and carefully obey the regulations for the working of the annual show.—Yours, etc.,

L. GIBBS.
Forest Row, Sussex,
December 28, 1929.

HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 25.

Plague.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baghdad	2	—
Macassar	1	1
Phnom Penh	1	1
Cholera.		
Calcutta	41	21
Phnom Penh	3	2
Small-pox.		
Mombasa	2	—
Baghdad	1	1
Bombay	74	25
Calcutta	35	23
Cochin	61	5
Karachi	6	2
Madras	22	3
Moulmein	15	8
Rangoon	2	1
Tuticorin	3	—
Colombo	2	—
Batavia	2	2
Belawan Deli	1	—
Sourabaya	1	—
Saigon	1	1

ROUND THE COURTS.

CHOPPER ATTACK.

Tang Sang, a Chinese writer of 402, Shanghai Street, who was found guilty of assaulting the master of a meat shop at 27, Sai Street, was sentenced by the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday to two months' hard labour and ordered to pay \$50 compensation to the complainant or undergo a further month in jail.

It was stated that the incident occurred on January 22 at the accused's shop where the complainant and a *fok* of the Sai Street shop had gone to collect a debt. An argument ensued and later Tang Sang cut complainant's wrist and leg with a chopper.

The defendant said that he accidentally cut the complainant when he tried to ward off a blow aimed at him.

A COSTLY RIDE.

A young Chinese thought he would have a free ride on a bus along Prince Edward Road. When asked for his fare, he produced a ticket issued for the previous day, and on this being discovered he was arrested. The youth made his appearance before the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday and on pleading guilty to the offence was fined \$10.

THEFT OF TROUSERS.

It was revealed in a larceny case before Mr. Whyte Smith that a pair of pongee silk trousers was stolen last August. The complainant, a woman of Tung Hing village, Kowloon City, told his Worship that after the article was found missing, she taxed the defendant (a coolie) about it. The latter admitted the offence and promised to redeem the trousers from a pawnbroker's. Instead of carrying out his promise, the man disappeared but was arrested. He was fined \$10.

THE CUSTOM IN CANTON.

When a Chinese appeared before Mr. Whyte Smith yesterday on a charge of offering a 50-cent bribe to a police constable, he said that the reason why he did so was because it was the general custom in Canton.

Defendant was arrested disobeying the traffic signals in Wuhu Street. He said that he really did not understand what the signals were for.

In inflicting a fine of \$10, his Worship warned defendant about offering bribes to policemen.

RACING IN KOWLOON.

MOTORIST FINED.

Mr. A. Botelho, driving car No. 1143, was summoned before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistrate yesterday for driving at a speed dangerous to the public in Nathan Road at 11.15 p.m. on January 8. Defendant pleaded guilty but made no excuse.

Traffic Sergeant Clarke who prosecuted, said that he was coming out of Public Square Street from the Yau-mai Police Station when he saw three cars proceeding along Nathan Road towards Mongkok. All three cars were travelling at a high speed—between 35 m.p.h. and 45 m.p.h.—and he gave chase. The cars proceeded along Waterloo Road towards Kowloon Tong. The first car turned down a side street and was missed. He stopped the second car which the defendant was driving, but in doing so he missed the third car which turned away in another direction. Sergeant Clarke said that it was his intention to catch all three cars but he could not do it. He remarked that they were apparently having a race, as they were not far away from each other.

Defendant's driving record showed a previous conviction for not having full control of his car. Defendant supplied the data of the incident and informed the Court that he had been summoned for carrying three persons in the front seat. Remarking that defendant, as a licensed driver since 1920, should have known better than to drive at that high speed, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$15.

At the Sheriff's Court in Glasgow last week, John Ritchie, a young bank teller, admitted embezzling £43,000 belonging to the North Scotland Bank and uttering as genuine two cheques drawn on the Union Bank of Scotland for £23,000 and £1,000, on which the names of two men were forged, which were presented to the bank manager as evidence of his ability to account for £23,000. Ritchie was sent to the High Court for sentence.

THE HAICHING PIRACY.

CROWN CASE NEARING THE END.

NAVAL OFFICERS CALLED AS WITNESSES.

Two out of the three prisoners charged in connection with the Haiching piracy were identified by witnesses called from H.M.S. Sterling during yesterday's proceedings at the Central Magistracy.

Mr. F. C. Duxon, the Chief Engineer of the s.s. Haiching, recalled at the morning sitting, stated that he was responsible for the keys of the grill, but at the time he was not in charge of them. In his opinion it was quite possible that the pirates could have got through the sliding doors into the stokehold, as the goal at the time was sufficiently low to allow these doors to be opened. Witness added that after the debris had been cleared away, they found a charred hatch-saw with two blades broken, which suggested that some attempt had been made to cut through the bars.

Giving evidence of his post mortem examination of the two bodies, Dr. A. Cannon said that the cause of death of Mr. F. K. Woodward and the Indian guard Khail Singh was primarily due to gun shot wounds in the abdomen, a secondary cause being internal hemorrhage and shock.

Dr. G. H. Thomas, medical officer at the Government Civil Hospital, gave evidence of attending the third defendant, who had three wounds, which witness proceeded to describe. After an operation four fragments of a bullet were removed from the man's back.

Message to H.M.S. Sterling.

Lieut.-Comdr. E. W. B. Sim, commanding officer of H.M.S. Sterling, said that on the night of December 7 his vessel was at anchor off Tai Sami Creek. Towards morning he was under way, and in consequence of a wireless message received at 5.30 a.m. he proceeded to a position six miles west of Chiling Light, where the Haiching was located, the vessel being then on fire. Witness sent an armed party to the ship and assisted in getting the fire under control. Witness took on board a number of persons from the Haiching and a junk. He could not identify any of the prisoners.

Sub-Lieut. H. G. A. Lewis, of H.M.S. Sterling, stated that he was in charge to the armed guard sent to the Haiching at about 6.10 a.m. During his inspection of the ship with Capt. Farrar, witness saw one Indian guard and a Chinese in a room. The Indian guard was dead, as he ascertained after he had sent for the sick berth attendant. Witness identified the third defendant as the wounded man he saw in the saloon, and was later handed over to the police authorities. The first defendant also appeared to witness to be one of those handed over, but he would not swear to it.

Leading Seaman F. J. Halsey said that he was a member of the armed party under Sub-Lieut. Lewis. One of his duties was to post sentries at various points on the ship. At about 11 a.m., while visiting the sentry placed in the starboard alleyway near the Indian guards' cabin, witness saw a Chinese stagger out of the room. That man was the third defendant. Witness took him to the saloon and called in the sick berth attendant, placing also an armed guard over the man.

Man Jammed Under Locker.

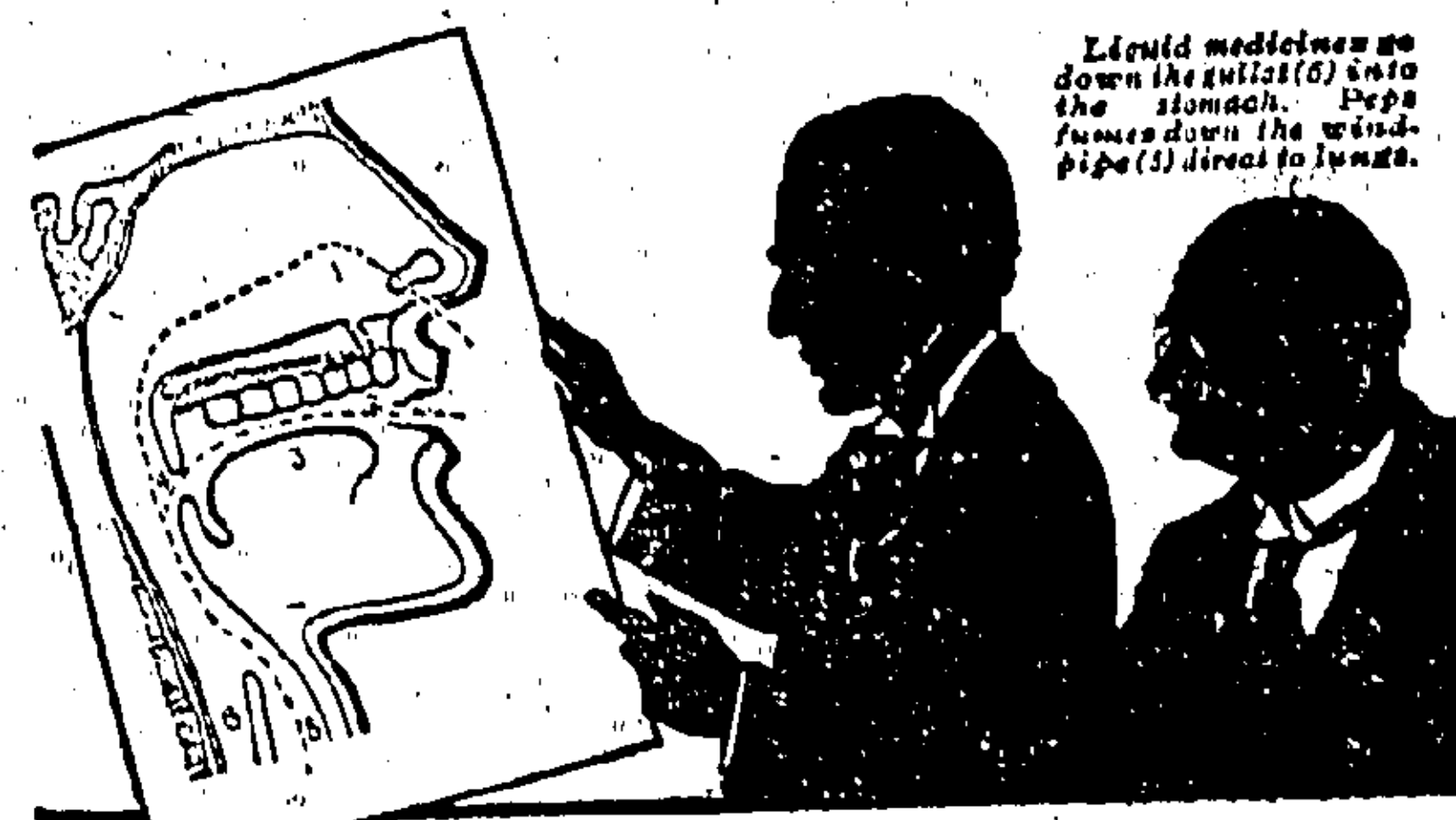
At about 2 p.m., continued witness, he received certain information and proceeded with an armed guard to the after end of the boat-deck on the starboard side. There was a man under the life-belt locker. The man could not come out himself as he was jammed in. Two members of the armed party dragged him out and witness saw him later handed over to the police. This man was the first defendant.

Mr. T. C. Corbett, sick berth attendant, corroborated previous witnesses, stating that he received a wounded Chinese (the third defendant) brought to the saloon. On arrival in Hong Kong witness himself handed the man over to the police.

Mr. L. R. Andrews told the Magistrate that he had two more witnesses for the Crown. One was Det.-Serg. Mottram, who was sick in hospital, and the other the cook on the Haiching. The latter had been warned to attend, but he would not be available until February 9.

Capt. Farrar, who was present in Court, said that the man referred to was in Foochow. He had received a message announcing the death of his mother and left without obtaining permission. However, he was expected to return by the s.s. Haining.

The prisoners were formally remanded until this afternoon, Mr. Andrews being meantime directed to see the Attorney-General as regards the absent witness.



The Breatheable Cure for Coughs-Colds-Throats

JUST as you breathe in the germs that set up throat and chest trouble, so you must breathe in the remedy that will get after those germs and heal the affected membranes of the breathing passages. Peps alone provides this ideal treatment.

When you dissolve a Peps tablet in the mouth, agreeable, chest-strengthening and germicidal fumes are given off. These Peps fumes (as the

diagram shows) descend with the breath down the throat and air-tubes straight to the lungs. Peps clears and strengthens the bronchials, soothes the throat, loosens phlegm and free the breathing. They heal sore inflamed membrane, destroy any mischievous germs and quickly dispel the symptoms of coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, catarrh, etc. Peps help you to escape the 'flu and pneumonia peril, which are liable to result from neglected colds. A bottle of all medicine dealers.



Agents—Messrs. A. B. Moulder & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 335, Hong Kong.

WORLD'S WEALTH. COMPARATIVE RESOURCES OF BIG NATIONS.

[United Press.]

BERLIN, Dec. 20.

The territorial changes resulting from the world war have far-reaching effects on the distribution of wealth among nations. An attempt to determine these changes was recently made by the authors of a survey on economic resources of the world, published by the Dresdner Bank.

Not taking into account the diminution of national wealth caused by the costs of warfare and destruction, the survey estimates that Russia lost \$12,000,000,000 owing to diminution of her territory. Of these twelve milliards, nine went to Poland, two to the Baltic States, and one to Rumania. Germany's loss is put at \$7,500,000,000, that is, to say, about ten per cent. of her national wealth; out of this sum, about four milliards were invested in territory annexed by Poland—the so-called Corridor and Upper Silesia—while investments in Alsace-Lorraine amounted to two and a half milliards. The rest of Germany's loss was caused by minor territorial changes in favour of Denmark, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, and Danzig.

The national wealth of Austria-Hungary totalled about \$20,000,000,000. This sum was divided among the "succession States" as follows: Czechoslovakia retained eleven milliards, Austria five, Hungary about three, while Austrian territory annexed by Poland contained investments valued at three and a half milliards, territory annexed by Rumania two and a half, territory annexed by Yugoslavia four, and territory annexed by Italy about one milliard.

The Dresdner Bank's survey also gives figures on the national wealth of the most important nations. According to these figures, the national wealth of the United States of America totals \$440,000,000,000, that of Britain \$112,000,000,000, that of Germany \$97,500,000,000, that of France \$74,500,000,000, and that of Italy \$23,000,000,000. Some of these countries have a favourable "investment balance," others an adverse one, depending on whether their investments abroad exceed their indebtedness to foreign countries or vice versa. Of the countries mentioned above, Great Britain has the largest favourable investment balance, amounting to \$20,000,000,000. The United States is second with a balance of \$15,000,000,000, France third with \$10,000,000,000. Germany has an adverse investment balance of \$10,000,000,000, containing \$8,500,000,000 as the present value of the reparation payments and foreign credits amounting to \$3,500,000,000. These two items would make a deficit of \$12,000,000,000, from which, however, two milliards must be deducted because Germany possesses investments amounting to this sum in foreign countries.

LINKING ENGLAND WITH CONTINENT.

FRENCH ENGINEER'S PLANS.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TUNNEL.

[United Press.]

PARIS, December 24.

Great Britain's "splendid isolation" became too real to please British business men when the winter storms completely isolated the islands from Continental Europe, and prevented important mails from reaching London, Liverpool, and other business houses. The result is a renewed agitation for some form of subterranean or aerial communication which will not spoil Britain's natural defence against invasion but allow mails and trains to move regularly despite the weather. France is especially anxious to see the cross channel tunnel built, but many French engineers favour a high suspension bridge built on piles sunk into the soft chalk of the channel bed. The bridge would be high enough that the largest steamers could pass underneath.

A French engineer, I. Mahl, has submitted designs to the Government for such a suspension bridge which would eliminate one of the difficulties of building the tunnel, that of ventilation to remove the gas caused by automobiles. Otherwise it would be impossible for motor-cars or lorries to use a tunnel which would, of necessity, be 25 miles in length. The difficulties of perfect ventilation would expose chauffeurs and passengers to suffocation, especially if a blown tire or an accident tied up traffic in the tube. M. Mahl has conceived a combined tunnel and bridge. In the tunnel would move two suspended trains and two normal rolling trains. They would be pulled through by electricity at the rate of a mile a minute, making the whole trip in twenty-five minutes. Ventilation would be furnished to the tunnel through the piles supporting the bridge above.

The bridge would be double-decked, electric trains on top and motor-cars and pedestrians underneath. At its highest point, the bridge would be 240 feet above the water, while the tunnel in mid-channel would be 240 feet below water level. Transport problems would be further solved by continuing the aerial suspended railways from Calais to Paris on the French side and from the Foreland to London. These would serve for passengers and mails and fast freights by day and slow freight by night. The system would effect greater improved business relations between London and the Continent, as goods shipped by freight in London one afternoon could be delivered to a Paris customer before the opening of his doors the next morning. At present, by boat and train, freight deliveries are very uncertain and are seldom faster than five days. M. Mahl is an optimist and sees the distant day when these same suspended railways would radiate from Paris to all the capitals of Europe.

THE BLIGHT OF
WAR.CANTON AND WUCHOW
TRADE LOSSES.WORST NEW YEAR ON
RECORD.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Feb. 3rd.

"Business in Canton and in most parts of Kwangtung has been very dull for the last lunar year," said a prominent local merchant, in an interview with the writer. Banditry, excessive taxation, and the two anti-Kwangsi wars have done much to paralyze trade. The prosperity of Canton, he said, is dependent upon the interior of Kwangtung, but river transportation was constantly interrupted by military operations, and when these ceased, bandits and pirates appeared on the scene and contributed their quota of devastation. Three gangs often established toll stations at strategic points on inland rivers and exacted "protection fees" from every craft passing through. Unless their demands were met disaster would befall the ships and junks. The Government has been too busy with its own affairs to give much attention to bandit suppression, and the result was that piracy and brigandage were more frequent last year than they had been for a long time.

Continuing, our informant said, a great deal of difficulty was experienced by many firms during the last days of the Chinese year in effecting the usual settlement. Debt collectors would be offered old coins of doubtful value, which were not wanted, and preference was given to the new coins of the 15th year of the Republic and also to Hong Kong currency. The result was that a premium of as much as \$2.50 per hundred dollars was paid to get the new coins. The exchange rate in local silver for Hong Kong money also jumped to \$1.32, Canton money, and merchants were willing to pay that price because of the doubtful value of the old coins, with which Canton is flooded.

RUINED MERCHANTS.

"This was the worst year on record for the collection of long standing accounts. Generally not more than 50 per cent. could be obtained and one firm only netted about \$300 out of debts aggregating more than \$30,000. Two main reasons were given. In the first place business in Canton has been bad, and many firms lost money and were forced to close up. The money market was very tight, and the debtors were unable to meet their obligations. In the second place trade in the outlying districts of the Province was equally poor and it was difficult to collect money from merchants in the war devastated areas of the North and the West Rivers. Many shops in these districts were looted and burned by the retreating Kwangsi troops and "Iron-sticks." One city, Siwei, was entirely reduced to ashes, and it was impossible to collect any money from merchants in places above Wuchow. A large number of these Kwangsi merchants dealt with the Cantonese, but on account of the war and blockade not one cent could be collected.

WUCHOW'S FLIGHT.

The merchant further told the writer that business conditions in Wuchow, of which he had intimate knowledge, were just as bad, if not worse than in Canton. The whole city has been very nervous ever since General Chen Tai Tong's troops have been in occupation. Stringent martial law has been enforced and this, coupled with the presence of a huge number of troops in the suburbs of the city, has made things uneasy. Night life in Wuchow has long been at a standstill. The prices of daily necessities have doubled and even tripled, for example the prices of ducks and other fowls rose from 30 cents to \$1 per each. A proportionate jump in the prices of vegetables has also been made. Firewood, which in normal times is sold at about 70 cents per picul, is now fetching \$2 per picul. All this is due to the interruption of the river transportation between Wuchow and the interior of Kwangsi. It is now almost impossible to travel in Kwangsi because of the war. Thus it is that the merchants of Wuchow felt the war just as much, if not more, than those of Canton.

FOUR MONTHS WITHOUT HARD
LABOUR.MR. INSTONE BREWER'S LENGTHY STATEMENT
IN MITIGATION.

INSTONE BANK NOT A "BUCKET SHOP" CONCERN.

PUISNE JUDGE PERFORMS A "PAINFUL DUTY."

When Mr. Noel Instone Brewer came up before Mr. Justice Wood for sentence yesterday, following his conviction on a charge of filing a statutory report in connection with the affairs of the Instone Banking Corporation, which report was false in a material particular, he made a lengthy statement to the Court in mitigation of sentence.

After submitting that nobody could have been deceived by the report filed with the Registrar, he went on to declare that the Instone Bank was not a fraudulent concern, and that it had worked, and did always work, for permanency. "Instone Brewer himself is not one who would lend himself to a fraud. I stood to make no profit out of this firm at any time," was one of his statements to the Court yesterday.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said he fully agreed with the verdict of the jury. "It was your ambition to appear as a Director of a Corporation which had a gigantic financial stability, and you knew, and no one knew better, that the Instone Banking Corporation was nothing of the kind." His Lordship concluded by adding that it was a painful duty to pass sentence upon a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court.

MR. BREWER'S PLEA.

Addressing the Court, Mr. Brewer said:—

My Lord, I have been found guilty on this charge, but to be guilty on this charge may vary from a degree of culpability to one which is little more than technical. There is a considerable amount of evidence which normally would have come out on the second and third counts, dealing mainly with the question as to whether the business was run fraudulently, and whether I myself was fraudulently inclined. That evidence was not directly relevant to the question of whether there was guilt or no guilt on the first count, and was therefore not brought in on the hearing of the first count, but since it is very relevant to the question of whether I am guilty or not, I ask, My Lord, that that evidence be adduced before I ask for mitigation.

Mr. Justice Wood: I am granting you a great privilege, Mr. Brewer, in hearing you at all, and I don't propose that the matter you have suggested be made public. If you wish to speak, I will not prevent you.

Mr. Brewer: You will hear me speak.

Mr. Justice Wood: Yes.

Mr. Brewer: But you will not permit that evidence to be given!

Continuing, Mr. Brewer said: I am addressing your Lordship on the grounds that my culpability on this crime is not great. The Statutory Report which I knowingly and wilfully caused to be published, which has been declared to be false, was not printed or circulated publicly. The point which I am going to make out was that it was not done fraudulently or wilfully. The Statutory Report was typewritten and not printed, and only enough copies were produced to circulate one to each shareholder and one to the Registrar of Companies. The copies sent to shareholders were all parties to the letter of application loan, and knew the method adopted. If they had any doubt they had opportunity to query the nature of the deposits. The actual amount of cash in possession of the firm was clearly stated in the Statutory Report as \$10,000. The copy sent to the Registrar could deceive nobody because he himself was fully aware of the nature of the Statutory Report, and the circumstances under which it had been produced. The Crown Prosecutor adduced in his final speech that this was an important document calculated to deceive investors, but in Hong Kong that is not true—it may be so in England, where people refer to the Statutory Report—but it is not true in Hong Kong. I know that there was not a thousand to one chance of any potential investor looking at that Statutory Report and being deceived by it. It is significant that in every single case no shareholder has come forward when questioned about his liabilities to say that he looked at the Statutory Report and was deceived by it, the reason being that the existence of such a report is unknown to Chinese investors.

Nothing To Gain.

After dealing with the improbability of anyone visiting and inspecting the Registrar's file, Mr. Brewer contended that it was not conceivable that he would commit a criminal offence when he stood to gain nothing. Mr. Brewer emphasized that in all their advertisements in the local newspapers it was never stated that the amount received in respect of shares issued for cash exceeded \$800,000 or anything like it. He pointed out that it was customary for banking firms

to put such statements in their advertisements but the Instone Bank never did so. The Instone Bank issued pamphlets, prospectuses, and booklets, setting out what trustee banking was and explaining their position and yet in none of those booklets would they find "cash received" mentioned, although those documents and advertisements stood a good chance of being read by investors.

Continuing, Mr. Brewer said: The Statutory Report itself, I say, could not have been issued for a fraudulent purpose by any reasonable person because it had no chance of succeeding in fraud. The Instone Banking Corporation itself existed for no fraudulent purpose. It has been suggested that the Corporation bought a building for the sake of improving our name. Certainly, buying a building did improve our name and status but the reason why it did so was because it showed people that we were building for permanency. Anybody who is building for fraud does not invest the majority of their capital in house property. When we put \$20,000 into No. 25, Des Voeux Road Central, we notified the public that we were there to fulfill our promise to them, and, as I say, we followed that up by purchasing our own premises in Shekhi, also because we were building for permanency. The Instone Bank was a trustee bank. It is a good idea and one on which somebody will make money in Hong Kong some day. It requires only a small capital, and, as has been pointed out, a trustee bank largely takes the place of a family solicitor, who, of course, does not require a big capital, or a property broker, and as we know, a property broker does not require a large capital.

Adequate Capital.

We had a capital in every way adequate for our purpose. We required, to start business, \$100,000, but we got \$200,000. Every shareholder and Director, in the Company purchased shares with his own money and under his own liability. That is no fraud. The minimum shareholding a Director could have was \$10,000 and there were no large fees or salaries taken out. The Directors received only \$250 a year in respect of their fees and the salary of the President himself was \$500. The salary of the secretary was \$250. Other expenses were all kept low because we were building for the future and for permanency. No founder shares were issued although the Company had a right to do so. The founders tried to get no benefit whatever except what they were legitimately entitled to.

That the capital was adequate could be seen by what we did. The business started in Hong Kong and we purchased a building here. Then in Shekhi we purchased our own building and in Canton we started under leased premises. Our failure was not due to any shortage of money, but due to the action of Canton Government, utterly unforeseeable, and, on the face of it, unreasonable, and had it not been for that, the Instone Banking Corporation would still have been going strong. Even after we went into voluntary liquidation the state of our business was sufficiently good to make outsiders come in, willing to carry on the business and to pay our creditors in full. An actual agreement was signed whereby creditors would have been paid in full.

I, myself, am not one who would lend myself to a fraud. If the prosecution could have adduced that I was "a fly-by-night" or a man of straw, it would have told strongly in favour of the prosecution. I have been domiciled here for the last 10 years, 12 of which have been spent in residence. I am known to be not a rich man but in possession of moderate savings.

I was a barrister of the Court of Hong of good standing. I stood to make no profit out of this firm at any time. I had a salary of \$300 a month and I considered, and it is generally agreed, I earned it. If I wanted to make money out of this firm, when the firm agreed to pay me \$68,000 in respect of a Directors' agreement, I could have taken the money. That contract was worth the money. It was not, as has been put forward, a right to sell bonds. The face of the contract will tell you that it was a guarantee that a certain number of bonds were to be sold, and that guarantee was backed by securities.

Repaid \$55,000.

For the benefit of the firm I allowed them to withdraw from a binding agreement that had been entered into, and repaid \$55,000, which is ten years' salary.

Mr. Brewer said he only had 300 shares in the Company and asked whether, if he was a fraudulent man, he would have returned the \$55,000 and hoped by means of fraud to raise the value of his 300 shares to \$55,000 above par. "I invested my own money in the Instone Bank. I did not ask for free shares. I made nothing out of the promotion of this Company. Had I wished to defraud I was in an admirable position. I made out the Memorandum and Articles of Association. I made my own contract as President and fixed my own salary as President. I did not, in fact, 'squeeze' anyone, and never sold my shares and I still possess them for what they are worth. Had my intentions been fraudulent, I would have got rid of my shares while the public believed the company to be doing well. Both I and my wife were, and still are depositors in the Bank. We saw the Bank coming to a crash but we did not draw out the money that belonged to us. The Bank still owes us money. We knew the Bank was a sound proposition and we fully believed the Bank would have paid all creditors, as in fact they were in a position to do."

The Books.

Dealing with the books referred to in the evidence, Mr. Brewer said that they had been conscientiously kept, and the Court had had expert evidence that the books were in excellent condition, that it was easy for anybody coming to the books to see how things stood. The records were all entered and kept with great care. Everything was done to build up a permanent firm, not a bucket shop nor a "fly-by-night." The unforeseeable trouble in Shekhi and Canton, he said, were not the fault of the management. He pointed out that in all the subsequent meetings of shareholders he was proposed and passed unanimously as one of the liquidators. At the finish he was proposed voluntary liquidator, and he did his best then to show himself deserving of their trust, and the first thing he did was to get Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews to go through the books and to find out exactly how things stood. That was not the action of one who had been defrauding the concern. He gave Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews every assistance possible and thereby enabled them to put through an agreement with Singapore people, in which agreement the position of the bank was plainly set out and at no time was it distorted.

"When the compulsory liquidation came into effect, I produced a voluntary balance sheet showing how the firm stood. I gave every explanation that I could to the Official Receiver and special manager. Also, when I was publicly examined, there was no attempt to hold back about 40 odd pages of 'words' spoken by me, not one of which have I ever had to retract or wish to retract."

Verdict a Foregone Conclusion.

From the moment that your Lordship ruled that these transactions were not cash transactions, the verdict was a foregone conclusion, because I have never maintained that we have had actual cash. I have maintained that they were, as Mr. Udy, puts it, theoretical cash. I believed they were cash by operation of the law, I have never believed them to be factual; therefore, if, as a point of law, I was wrong, I cannot plead other than I knew it to be false. I was unquestionably guilty to that extent, that, unless my contention of law is correct, I knew these to be false. Also it was wilfully done. I am a barrister and have a certain enthusiasm for company law. I produced this Statutory Report, not as a document, that intended to defraud anybody, but on the contrary, because I knew it could defraud no one. I produced it as an enthusiast, in any line of work or profession, would produce something new. It was a precedent and, to my mind, one worthy of appearing some day in a text book. Apparently I was wrong, but the Registrar, while disliking my Statutory Report, believed it to be legal before signing his name to it. Mr. Ross could not say how it should be done. Mr. Udy stated it was correct. With all these experts disagreeing, we have no one who could say that it was incorrect.

I cannot say that I have drawn people's attention to this Statutory Report, except in regard to something of which I was proud as President. I have never drawn attention to the fact that the amount received for our shares issued for cash was \$800,000 except in so far as it showed I have produced a legal document that was, as I say, a precedent of which I was by no means ashamed.

The Sentence.

Mr. Justice Wood: You will realise that I have listened with very great patience to what you have said and I will assure you that the facts, as you have set out, so far as they have appeared in the evidence before the jury, I have fully considered.

"You stand convicted on a charge of having filed with the Registrar of Companies a Statutory Report in connection with the Instone Banking Corporation, Ltd., which contained a statement untrue in substance and in fact, and which you knew to be untrue. The false statement contained in the report is, as you know, that the Instone Banking Corporation, Limited, in respect of its shares issued for cash had received in cash the sum of \$876,750, and it appeared, from the evidence, as you yourself recognised, that the actual cash received on that account was possibly less than a tenth of that sum."

The verdict of "Guilty" brought in by the jury was their unanimous verdict. It was given after a close and careful consideration of the evidence before them. The trial lasted for four days and they listened carefully to the evidence and everything that was said.

I think it is right that I should say here that, having followed the evidence with them, I myself agree fully with the verdict, and that the verdict is the only possible one justified by the evidence. In what you have said to-day you have tried to re-open the issue between yourself and the Crown. I put it to the jury that if they found that the statement was a sham intended to mislead people who might be proposing to give credit to your bank, then there was ground for finding you guilty of making a false statement, and their verdict means that they have found that this was not a mere matter of book-keeping, but that it was a false statement placed on public record for public information. A principal object of the Crown in these proceedings was to have the principle affirmed that persons, commercial men, who are taking advantage of the Companies Ordinance and the privileges thereunder must also be held bound to comply strictly, and honestly with the provisions of the ordinance which is designed to protect the public who deal with them.

You have been indicted and you, yourself, realise the gravity of the charge on which you have been convicted, and it is my duty to pass a sentence which, it is hoped, will deter you from doing anything of the kind again. It was your ambition to appear as a Director of a Corporation which had a gigantic financial stability, and you knew, and no one knew better, that the Instone Banking Corporation was nothing of the kind.

It is a painful duty to pass sentence upon a member of the Bar of this Court. The sentence which I pass upon you is that you be imprisoned for four months without hard labour.

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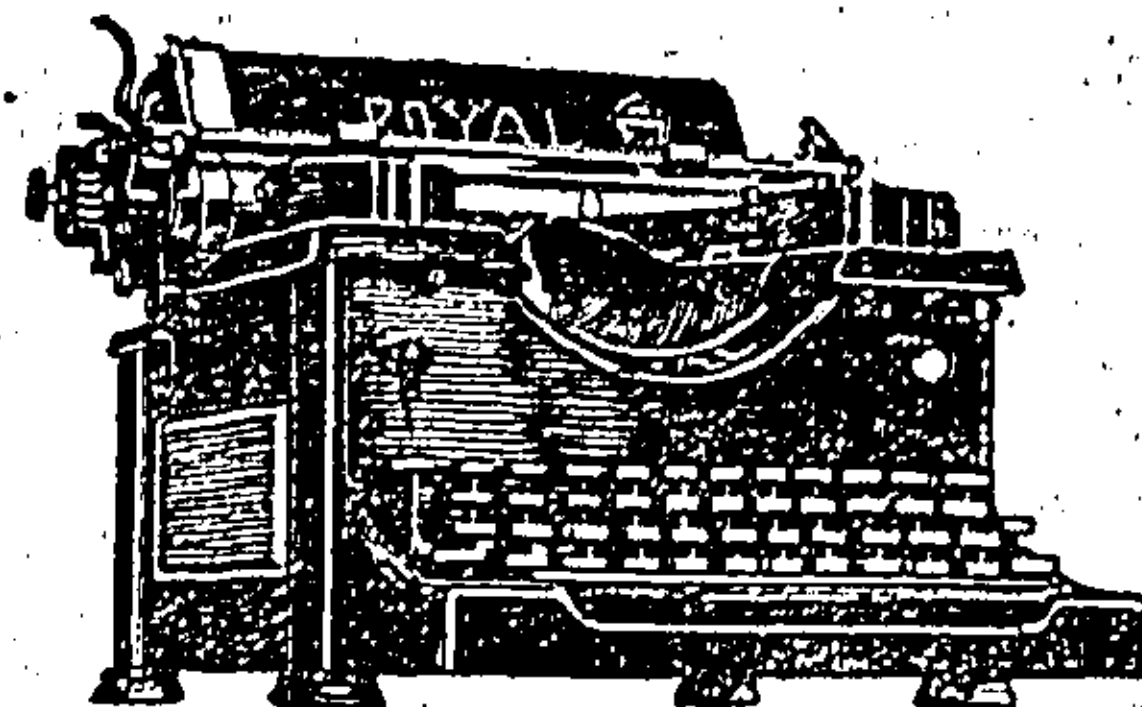
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(TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4)

in THE CATHEDRAL HALL.

ROBERT K. M. SIMPSON,

Hon. Secretary.

[8978]

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. J. B. H. Doyle, O.B.E., R.E., at 5.30 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 14th FEBRUARY, 1930, at 11.00 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 7th FEBRUARY, 1930, to FRIDAY, the 14th FEBRUARY, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

F. H. CRAPPELL,

Secretary.

Hong Kong, 3rd Feb., 1930. [8978]

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Corporation will be held at CITY HALL, Hong Kong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd FEBRUARY, 1930, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th FEBRUARY, to SATURDAY, the 22nd FEBRUARY, 1930 (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. HYNES,

Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 3rd Feb., 1930. [8979]

THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, QUEEN'S BUILDING, Connaught Road, on TUESDAY, 4th MARCH, 1930, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 19th FEBRUARY to TUESDAY, 4th MARCH, 1930, Both Days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD,

Secretary.

Hong Kong, 4th Feb., 1930. [8977]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of HENRY WESTMORELAND PARRY, Late of the S.S. "Kong So" of the TONG KICK STEAMSHIP COMPANY of VICTORIA in the Colony of Hong Kong, MASTER MARINE, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Court has, by virtue of the Provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to 23RD FEBRUARY, 1930.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly

heavily required to send their Claims to the Undersigned on or before That Date.

DEACONS,

Solicitors for the Administratrix,

1, Des Voeux Road Central,

Hong Kong. [8983]

THE TIME FOR BLANKETS

IS HERE, BUT WHAT SHALL

BE DONE FOR THOSE WHO

CANNOT AFFORD THEM?

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HONG KONG BENEVOLENT

SOCIETY.

(Est. 1882.) [8984]

INTIMATIONS.

R. A. O. B. CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the R. A. O. B. CLUB will be held on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, at 8 P.M. It is hoped all Members will attend.

J. BUTLAND,

Hon. Secretary.

[8967]

HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

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A DEMONSTRATION SET, showing the Operation of the Automatic Switches during the Progress of a Call, and demonstrating the Various Tones received at Each Stage, has been installed in the MAIN LOUNGE of Lark Crawford's Cafe, and Telephone Users are Earnestly Requested to avail Themselves of the Opportunity of Becoming Conversant with the Method of Operation by paying a Visit to the Working Model where Officers of the Company will be in attendance to explain the Functioning of the Switches and the Meaning of the Different Tones.

J. P. SHERRY,

Manager.

[8951]

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

In order to facilitate the Investigation with regard to a Number of Share Certificates which have been fraudulently obtained from the Company, All Holders of Share Certificates of the Company are requested to send in Full Particulars of their Holdings, Number of Certificates, Name of Owner, the Actual Distinguishing Numbers of the Shares covered by the Certificate, the Date of Issue of Such Certificates, and their Folio Numbers to THE GENERAL MANAGERS As Soon As Possible.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

[8738]

THE BLUE TAXICAB COMPANY.

OUR TAXI SERVICE in Kowloon has been Established for the Past Two Years and From Now on We wish to serve Our Customers with A BETTER RATE by Issuing TICKET FORMS. Each Book of Tickets Costs FIVE DOLLARS and contains TEN 10 CENT-TICKETS, FIVE 20 CENT-TICKETS, and TEN 40 CENT-TICKETS. These Ticket Books can be obtained from Our Office at the CORNER of NATHAN and PAK HOI STREETS, YAUMATEI.

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 3.35 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone remains central over eastern Gobi. Fresh monsoon along the S.E. coast of China and slight to moderate monsoon over the China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate, generally cloudy, some rain.

DEATHS.

JAMESON.—On January 29, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, PHILIP SUTHERLAND JAMESON, of Tientsin.

LOWRIE.—On January 28, at Pootung, Rev. J. WALTER LOWRIE, D.D., passed away of acute bronchitis at the age of 73.

LOWRY.—On January 29, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, CHARLES LOCKHART LOWRY, aged 34 years.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 4, 1930.

THE MYSTERY OF A KING'S ANGER.

For some time there have been persistent rumours that King Alfonso has decided upon abdication in favour of his youngest son, Don Gonzalo. How much, if any, truth there is—or was—in these reports it is not possible at this distance to say; but there have been some curious stories in circulation which rather tend to give colour to the suggestion that the King is—or was—extremely dissatisfied with conditions existing in the country. About two months ago his Majesty attended a banquet given by a number of infantry officers, but received a very cold reception there. It is known that the King gave expression to his deep disappointment at the frigid deference paid to him on this occasion. Officers from all parts of Spain came to Madrid for the function, which was attended by representatives of other branches of the army besides the infantry, who organised the affair. The MARQUESS DE ESTRELLA, in a speech, declared that it was the King's wish that "sincere and noble cordiality" should reign among all arms, and the Government would make every effort to wards that end "so far as was compatible with the maintenance of discipline." Shortly afterwards Alfonso met General Primo de Rivera at a hunting-party, and the two were seen to be in animated discussion. What they were talking about is not known, but the story goes that the King was heard to say, in tones of great excitement, "If things are going on like that, I shall have no other alternative but abdication." A Cabinet meeting held just after Christmas discussed in the presence of the King—a plan for creating a single Chamber, and the idea was generally approved. Prior to this Cabinet the King had caused private inquiries to be made as to the possibility of establishing a new Ministry ready for the return to constitutional government, and it was felt then that the Dictatorship was rapidly dying, and DE RIVERA was among the first to realise the fact.

So persistent were these rumours in Madrid of an imminent change of government that the Prime Minister (the MARQUESS DE ESTRELLA) found it necessary to issue a statement regarding his plans. The National Consultative Assembly was to be reopened in January, and preparations made for establishing in September a more complete legislative body, with wider fiscal powers. The Dictatorship, however, was to remain until "the day when, with the help of honest men, a bridge shall have been constructed between the past and the future. This may become possible within the coming year," concluded the Prime Minister, little dreaming that within a few weeks the Dictator himself would resign. It was thought that the more conciliatory attitude shown by DE RIVERA would lead to patriotic constitutionalists, both Liberal and Conservative, co-operating with the Government in its scheme for creating a new system of administration. The events of last week indicate that DE RIVERA's efforts in this direction were not so successful as anticipated, and his sudden resignation suggests that there may have been more truth in the story about his angry discussion with the King than many believed

at the time. One thing is certain—that sentiment against the dictatorship has been rapidly spreading of late, and not solely among Socialists and other sections of the Left movement. The former are definitely in favour of the establishment of a Republic, but criticism of a very strong character also comes from Conservative sources—and, incidentally, carries much more weight, for the General Union of Workers represents only about one-fifth of the workers in Spain. Labour in the mass is unorganised, and without power to make its influence felt other than by resorting to the crudest methods. Conservative criticism, therefore, is much more significant and important than that coming from Socialist sources. Count BUALAL, a Conservative statesman, lecturing recently in Madrid, declared that Parliament and the Crown have equal rights, and if the King should sanction any act not accepted by Parliament, "it is a tradition of the Spanish Cortes to act independently of the King."

When a Conservative statesman talks so boldly about the respective rights of King and people, it is clear that any attempt to "reform" the Constitution by an orthodox method is certain to arouse the fiercest opposition. Equally obvious is the impossibility of submitting a draft of the proposed new Constitution (running to 45,000 words) to a plebiscite of people half of whom are illiterate. General BRANQUER, the new Dictator, declared that one of the first acts of the new Government will be to have a general election, and to-day's news confirms his intention. The puppet Parliament is to be dissolved, and we may expect soon to learn that the Cortes has resumed its normal functions and authority. The dictatorship in Spain is clearly doomed, the old political parties are to be encouraged to open active campaigning for the coming elections, so that present indications are that the change to normal conditions will not be long in coming. Senor CAMBO, a politician of the old school, recently summed up the situation very tersely. Dictatorship, he says, paralyses citizenship by imprisoning the citizen within the circle of his personal occupation, tending to render more acute the conditions from which dictatorship springs. No dictator, however great his own honesty and vigilance, can make up for the loss of the combined powers of Parliament, the Press, and free opinion. Dictatorships spring up only in countries where the sentiment of true democracy is weak, and where the people are incapable or unwilling to accept the duties as well as the rights which democracy confers. It is upon the educated classes in Spain rather than the democracy that the future of the country depends, and the aristocracy and intelligentsia have been no more enamoured of the dictatorship than the less cultured advocates of republican government.

News and Views.

His many friends will be glad to learn that Mr. A. H. Ferguson is reported to be making "very good progress."

On the arrival of the Empress of Asia from Vancouver "yesterday," the authorities on board handed over to the police 51 tins of prepared opium, each tin containing five taels, which had been found unclaimed during the voyage to Hong Kong on January 20. The opium, consisting of 253 taels, is worth over \$3,000.

A Chinese passenger of the President Grant, which arrived in Hong Kong on Friday, reported to the police that, whilst his baggage was being removed from the ship to trucks, he found that one trunk, containing property to the value of \$150, was missing. He intimated that he thought the trunk had been stolen at sea.

A Chinese passenger of a Kowloon-Canton Railway accommodation train died in a 3rd class car when the train was arriving at Taipo from Kowloon on Sunday morning. The train had to stop and information was telephoned to the police station in Taipo. The lifeless body was removed to the Mortuary.

Two parties of round-the-world tourists are due in Hong Kong shortly, one on the C.P.R. Empress of Australia, arriving on the 14th instant, and another on the Belgenland, due on the 18th. Both parties are making the usual trips round the island and the New Territories and to Canton. The Empress leaves on the 17th for Keelung, and the Belgenland sails on the 20th for Manila.

The Canton authorities have been and are taking energetic measures to enlighten the peasants, and six free schools have been established in the outskirts of the city for the education of the peasants. Peasants and their children, irrespective of sex, are admitted, and the students are furnished with books and stationary articles free of charge. The Bureau of Education is about to issue an illustrated journal for the peasants, and action has been taken to encourage them to read and write.

Members of the Horticultural Society will be interested in a letter which appears on page 6 from a former resident who, through the *Weekly Press*, has read of the recent doings of the Society.

Owing to the suspension of Stock Exchange business last week in consequence of the New Year holidays, the usual comments by "Kufan" on stocks and shares will not appear to-day. Answers to inquiries sent to "Kufan" will appear next Tuesday as usual, together with his comments upon market conditions.

At the Crown Land Office yesterday, New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1504, situated at the junction of Om Yau Street and Shek Kip Mei Street, was sold to Messrs. Lan Cheung, Lai Cho Tim, Siu Ming and Cheung Ping Sun of 150, Nan Cheung Street at the upset price of \$8,750. The land comprises an area of about 5,400 sq. feet, and its annual rental is \$38.

After a very lengthy Council meeting last week of the Shanghai Municipal Council, decided that there shall be no change with reference to the closing hour for cabarets, with the exception of Saturdays. The closing time will be 2 a.m. daily and, on Saturday, they will be allowed to remain open till 4 a.m.

Wiley Bros., a leading firm of salvagers in Juneau, Alaska, recently announced that they had lost equipment valued at \$250,000 and they were, therefore, abandoning their attempt to recover millions of dollars worth of gold bullion from the steamer *Islander*, which sank off Douglas Islands in 1901 with a cargo of Alaskan gold.

In regard to the visit to Shanghai in April of Hager, and Kirkwood, the golfing champions, and the possibility of arranging for some exhibition play, Mr. Takata, president of the Kiangwan Country Club (Japanese Golf Club), is confident that his fellow members could guarantee at least \$300 towards the sum required for two exhibition matches by the professionals.

The vernacular papers report, says the *Hankow Herald*, that the Social Affairs Bureau and the Public Safety Bureau will shortly issue a joint proclamation prohibiting labour strikes in Hankow. The authorities, it is understood, have notified the workers through their unions that any dispute between the employers and the employees should be referred to the government officials for peaceful settlement.

Directors of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. in New York recently approved the proposal of a merger with the Miller Rubber Co., whose directors had already given their approval to the move. The Goodrich Co. is to pay 113,894 shares of common stock for the Miller Co. stock outstanding, assuming liabilities of the transaction are subject to approval by the Goodrich shareholders.

Influential persons in Buenos Aires recently proposed to President Irigoyen that Argentina, Brazil and Chile intervene immediately in an effort to settle the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay concerning the Chaco grazing lands dispute. It was announced the previous day that the Bolivian Government had ordered that an attack be made upon the Baraguan position in the central part of the Chaco territory, indicating that extensive bloodshed may result at once.

Whilst on their usual round last week, two patrol boats of the Woosung water police came across a suspicious looking junk outside Woosung. The junk was immediately captured, and four pirates were arrested, together with ten members of the gang. The pirates were removed to Woosung. They admitted being involved in a number of piracies committed outside Woosung. One of the ringleaders told the police that they had in their possession a number of rifles, but these were thrown into the sea upon seeing the approach of the police boats.

Always on the look-out for new ideas for the entertainment of its passengers, the Canadian Pacific has equipped its Atlantic passenger fleet with sets of newly-devised marine "bowls." These are made of lignum vitae, hemispherical, with a flat smooth surface to face the deck, and a small convenient handgrip on top. On a sanded deck surface they slide perfectly, and it has been discovered that the camber of the deck and the roll of the ship in ordinary weather will impart the necessary bias to make all possible demand upon the skill of the bowlers. The bowls for sea service are about the same size as an ordinary lawn bowl. The game is played in regulation manner with certain necessary adaptations to meet exigencies of play aboard ship. The innovation promises to be tremendously popular with passengers travelling by Canadian Pacific, and threatens to put the old fashioned shuffle-board in the shade.

A diary kept by the late Lord Esher during the War is said to contain information of the highest historical importance. It has been deposited at the British Museum and is not to be opened until 1931.

A message from Rome states that, owing to inaccurate comments, particularly abroad, Premier Mussolini has ordered publication of the whole proceedings of the Court of Inquiry into the ill-fated Nobile Expedition.

Announcement was made last week that the National City Bank of New York is importing Yen 15,000,000 in gold from Japan. This comes as a result of the recent lifting of the Japanese embargo on gold, but is not expected to be the start of any extensive withdrawal of gold from the Island Empire.

Mr. Frank Lloyd Wright, who designed and constructed the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, is now planning erection in New York of an 13-story apartment building which will be practically all made of glass. These plans, which carry out schemes which Mr. Wright has been working upon for several years past, provide for use of barely enough concrete to hold the structure together. On the outside surfaces a special glass will be used which will admit the ultra-violet health-giving rays which ordinary glass "strains out."

Motor Ships.

"The Motor Ship Reference Book for 1930," the sixth annual volume, has been so greatly revised and so many additions made that it is practically a new work. Two important features are the table giving details of 350 motor ships now on order, with the names of the owners, builders, engine builders and particulars of the machinery. A similar table details the motor ships constructed previous to that time are also included in the volume. Every motor ship built or engine of large size now constructed is described and illustrated, including the notable Diesel motors turned out in 1929 for the first time. There is a review of motor ship-building during the past year when so many important developments were made, and the statistical section is very complete. Oil bunkering is dealt with comprehensively by the inclusion of details of all the large bunkering stations throughout the world, and a special bunkering map is added. "The Motor Ship Reference Book for 1930" is compiled by the staff of The Motor Ship, and is authoritative in every particular. It is published by The Temple Press, Ltd., London, E.C.1, 5s. 6d. post free.

Looking Back 25 Years.

The Fernside put into Hong Kong in distress yesterday. She is on a voyage from Japan to Java with coal. Shortly before leaving Japan the chief officer died from small pox, and at sea the captain, chief engineer, and steward all caught the same malady. The second officer brought the ship to Hong Kong, and the three sick men were transferred to the hulk Hygeia. The vessel has been fumigated, and is kept in strict quarantine. —*Hong Kong Daily Press*, Feb. 4, 1905.

Looking Back 50 Years.

Our neighbours in Singapore are in some matters ahead of us. It was only the other day that we alluded to the successful Debating Society, which exists in that flourishing settlement. We note now the establishment of a widely different but still of an essentially useful institution there, namely a Steam Laundry. The Laundry is at this moment, our Singapore contemporary states, in course of erection, and laundresses have been engaged in England to superintend the getting-up of the clothes. The dhoty nuisance has long been a sad thorn in the side to the Singapore community, and they have at length apparently determined to dispose of it. It is a pity that a similar experiment has not been tried in this Colony. Some three years ago an attempt was made to start a Steam Laundry, but it fell through chiefly, we think, because it was on too ambitious a scale. But there is no reason why one requiring less capital should not be tried. There are few of the British and foreign residents who would not be glad to take shares in such a concern in order to get it going. So much annoyance and discomfort is daily experienced from the native washermen, that the relief from the worry would be well worth the effort to start a Laundry. Moreover, the fact that the dhoties are in a habit of occasionally disporting themselves on the slopes of the hills in foreigners' pyjamas is uncomfortably borne home to the conviction of the unfortunate owners by the sudden discovery, now and again, that a disgusting skin disease has been thus communicated to them. It is said, too, that some of the washermen are in the habit of lending out their patrons' clothes, but whether this statement is founded on fact we are unable to ascertain. —*Hong Kong Daily Press*, Feb. 5, 1900.

LABOUR'S "PEACE GESTURE."

NAVY RUTHLESSLY CUT DOWN.

DELEGATES "REALISE SIGNIFICANCE"

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Feb. 3.

After a week-end spent in freedom from negotiation the delegates to the Naval Conference were again in contact to-day, the main problem under consideration at the moment being the proposals on the question of considering naval limitation by categories of ships or by total tonnage.

Broadly stated the suggestion is that in certain classes of vessels a fixed amount of tonnage may be transferred from one category to another. Categories affected by this idea, the amounts considered transferable and conditions governing such arrangement involve numerous and complicated considerations which, it is understood, will be discussed further at to-morrow's meeting of the first committee, which embraces all delegates to the conference.

So far promising progress has been made with the proposal but the attitude of all delegations requires to be defined upon it before any decision can be reached, and expressions of opinion are expected to take more definite form in committee to-morrow.

Britain Still "Leading the Way."

Meanwhile considerable attention is being paid to the Government announcement regarding the reduction in shipbuilding programmes and it is expected that further details will be requested in Parliamentary questions. The cancellations are of two kinds. Firstly, orders already given for two 10,000-ton cruisers, of the 1925 programme—the Surrey and the Northumberland—have been cancelled and preliminary work done on these ships is being scrapped. Secondly, the 1929 programme has been reduced before any work at all has been begun on any orders placed.

What Has Been Scrapped.

The last estimates provided for three cruisers, one of which was to have been armed with eight-inch guns, one flotilla leader, eight destroyers, six submarines, six sloops.

The following vessels have been deleted from this programme:—Two cruisers including the eight-inch gun ship, four destroyers, two sloops, three submarines.

The revised programme therefore only provides for one six-inch gun cruiser, four destroyers, four sloops and three submarines.

"Daily Herald" Pleased.

The *Daily Herald* (Socialist) which says that the significance of the British Government's action is fully realised by the foreign delegates, and which estimates that the economy effected would amount, over some years to nine million pounds adds (This part of message is here missed). The number of Britain's cruisers, required to secure her 80,000 miles of sea communications, was only accepted as a minimum by naval experts with considerable reluctance. The cancellations now decided upon would, owing to the age limit of certain vessels being reached in the interim, reduce Britain's cruisers to forty-four by 1934.

PRESIDENT GRATIFIED WITH PROGRESS.

U.S. DELEGATES TO DETERMINE OWN COURSE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, February 3.

In contradiction of the rumors that the President of the United States is dissatisfied with the slow progress made by the Naval Conference, it is learned that President Hoover is very gratified with the progress already made. The President is particularly pleased that the American Delegation did not make formal claims regarding the United States' needs in naval strength. It is felt Mr. Stimson is in a better position to overcome the conflicting suggestions of other powers.

It is said that Mr. Stimson has sent the fewest reports to the State Department. The impression prevails that President Hoover is following the policy of letting the other powers work out their own course and that it is officially undesirable to attempt to expedite the work of the Conference.

Guests of the Prime Minister.

RUGBY, February 2.

The American delegates to the Naval Conference were the guests of the Prime Minister at Chequer yesterday, and were conducted by Mr. Ramsey MacDonald on a tour of Buckinghamshire, visiting many places which have historic links with their ancestral New England. (Continued at foot of next column).

GENEVA AND COAL CONFERENCE.

DOUBTS ABOUT HOURS QUESTION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, February 3.

The proposals of the recent Coal Conference at Geneva regarding hours of work in the coal industry will be considered at a meeting of the Governing Body of International Labour Office which opens at Geneva to-morrow.

Decision will then be taken whether the proposals of the Conference shall be put on the agenda of the International Labour Conference in June. The *Manchester Guardian* anticipates voting will be close and says it is far from certain that the June Conference will discuss the hours question, and whether in the case the Conference will now agree to take final decision this year and to abrogate normal procedure which provides for discussion of the subject at two sessions before final decision is taken. The Governing Body will also have before it the report of the Committee on conditions of work in the textile industry. This Committee has drawn up schemes for International Inquiry into conditions in all textile manufacturing countries of the world.

DEATH OF FAMOUS CANADIAN.

TEA KING OF AMERICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, February 3.

The death is announced of the Right Hon. Peter Charles Larkin. The Right Hon. Peter Charles Larkin was High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom from 1922. He was in business for many years and was President of the Salada Tea Co., of Toronto, Montreal, New York, etc. He was called the Tea King of America and he originated the idea of delivering tea to the public in sealed lead packets.

He also interested himself in Benevolent work, and has held various positions in this connection.

AMERICAN INCOME TAX RETURNS.

HUGE STOCK MARKET PROFITS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, February 3.

Federal Income Tax Returns 1928 reveal that twenty persons are enjoying annual income of a million pounds sterling, and nearly five hundred with two hundred thousand pounds.

The Stock Market profits are nearly five thousand million dollars as compared with nearly three thousand million dollars in 1927.

NEW YORK DIVORCE SENSATION.

JUDGE UNAWARE OF GROUND OF ACTION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, February 2.

A tremendous sensation has been created in New York society circles by the news that Mrs. William B. Leeds, formerly Princess Xenia of Russia, has obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce from William B. Leeds, Junior, the son of the tin plate magnate.

The Judge who signed the decree announced that it was based upon a referee's findings in the divorce suit, and that he was unaware of the grounds upon which the action was based.

Princess Xenia and her husband were both nineteen years of age when they were married in Paris in 1921. The marriage was opposed by the step-mother of the bridegroom and Princess Anastasia of Greece, the nearest relative of the bride. Princess Xenia, or Mrs. Leeds, only recently returned to the United States from a tour of Europe, accompanied by her daughter, Nancy, the only child of the marriage.

The Leeds family is one of the wealthiest in the United States, holding huge interests in big industrial undertakings, particularly those connected with the tin industry.

The first halt was made at Milton's Cottage at Chalfont St. Giles, which the great poet used as a refuge during the plague of 1665, and where he meditated "Paradise Regained."

The visitors were even more impressed with William Penn's simple grave near Jordans, the Meeting House of the early Quakers and with the farm-house and the barn built from the timbers of the Mayflower in which the early settlers voyaged to New England.

The graves of Burke, Edmund Waller, and Disraeli and other notable places and scenes of interest were also visited.

NEW CABINET FOR SPAIN.

PUPPET PARLIAMENT TO GO.

NO DESIRE OF CONTINUING MILITARY RULE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, Feb. 2.

The new broom (the product of last week's political upheaval, in which General Berenguer, the Master of the King's Household, took over the Premiership from General Primo de Rivera, and brought about the virtual termination of the Dictatorship) is busy in Spain.

Already, according to reports from well-informed sources, orders have been issued for the dissolution of the Dictatorship's Puppet Parliament, the National Assembly, and it is understood that the old political parties are to be encouraged to open campaigns for an imminent general election.

Other measures of reform attributed to the Berenguer Cabinet include the reinstatement of the military officers and the university professors who were made to retire recently on account of their respective activities against the Dictatorship, and complete revision of certain fines and penalties.

It is evident that General Berenguer is anxious at the earliest possible moment to illustrate that he has no intention or desire of continuing the Military Dictatorship.

A Broad Hint.

Members of General Damaso Berenguer's new cabinet received their oaths of office on Thursday when the new Premier was given the opportunity to restore a two chamber parliament while General Primo de Rivera was preparing to reorganize the Patriotic Union and make it the major opposition party to the government.

While the cabinet was being sworn into office the president, four vice-presidents and four secretaries of the National Consultative Assembly resigned, constituting a broad hint that Berenguer should abolish the National Consultative Assembly and restore the two chamber parliament in accordance with his pledge.

The Cabinet.

General Damaso Berenguer, Premier, Foreign Minister and Minister of War.

Manuel Arguelles, Minister of Finance.

Leopoldo Matos, Minister of Public Works.

Jose Estrada, Minister of Justice.

The Duke of Alba, Minister of Education.

Sangro y Ros de Olano, Minister of Labour.

Salvador Carvia, Minister of Marine.

Enrique Marzo, Minister of the Interior.

King Alfonso XIII, who took the initiative in ending the six years of General Primo de Rivera's dictatorship, has accepted the cabinet selections. The ministry took office at once and Berenguer proceeded to the task of pacifying the country, effecting political reforms, restoring constitutional government and providing for election of a Cortes.

PROTECTION FOR U.S. PRESIDENT.

SECRET SERVICE GUARD TO BE INCREASED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, February 2.

Congress has asked President Hoover to sanction an increase in the secret service guard attached to the White House for the purpose of protecting the lives of the President and his family.

The guard at present consists of four sergeants and thirty-five detectives, and it is proposed that it be increased to one inspector, three sergeants and forty-three detectives, who will in future be under the control of the Secret Service Department of the Treasury.

The White House secret service guard was organized following the assassination of President McKinley in 1901.

RESTORATION OF ST. PAUL'S.

KING TO BE PRESENT AT REOPENING SERVICE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, February 2.

A great festival, extending from June 25 to July 12, will mark the complete restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral to public worship.

Nine official services are being arranged the first of which will be a reopening thanksgiving service, to which H.M. the King has accepted an invitation, when the Archbishop of Canterbury will preach.

CHIANG KAI SHEK COMING SOUTH.

TO "INSPECT MILITARY SITUATION."

A THREE-WEEK'S VISIT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, February 3.

Chiang Kai Shek has officially announced he is going to Canton early next week to inspect the military situation in the South. He intends to stay in the South some two or three weeks.

SHANGHAI, February 3.

During his stay in Nanking Mr. Johnson, the new U.S. Minister to China, conducted no negotiations with the Government regarding Extraterritoriality.

SHANGHAI, February 3.

Sir Miles Lampson returned to Nanking late yesterday night and will shortly resume negotiations regarding extraterritoriality and other outstanding Sino-British issues.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE RENEWED.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

NANKING, February 3.

Mr. Mo Teh Hui, China's plenipotentiary to the Sino-Russian Conference, said in an interview that the Central Government is now directing its attention in the resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Russia.

The Central Government has decided upon a policy in dealing with the Sino-Russian controversy. Mr. Mo added that he will again tender his resignation on account of the crisis in the affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway, of which he is director.

Mr. Mo saw Dr. C. T. Wang on the C.E.R. question, the terms of the Habarovsk Protocol and the resumption of Sino-Russian relations.

Several leading Nanking officials are opposed to the Sino-Russian Conference being held at Moscow and say that it should be held either in Chinese territory or on neutral soil.

The Mukden Government has suggested to the Central Government that the Habarovsk Protocol should be amended and not hotly rejected.

CHINESE RAILWAY DEBTS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

NANKING, February 3.

The Ministry of Railways has appointed a commission to deal with the railway debts which are estimated at over \$800,000,000.

RICE IN HUNAN.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

HANKOW, February 3.

The price of rice has gone up in Hunan and the Hunan Relief Committee has set aside \$500,000 to purchase rice in Wuhu for sale to the poorer classes.

TO EXTERMINATE SUN TIEN YIN.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

NANKING, February 3.

Chiang Kai Shek has decided to exterminate Sun Tien Yin's troops and Wei Lei Wang has been instructed to send troops to cut up the retreat of Sun's men into Anhui.

THE BANDIT-SUPPRESSOR-IN-CHIEF.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

NANKING, Feb. 3.

Chiang Kai Shek has appointed General Liu Chih to the command of the bandit-suppression forces in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhui, Kiangsi and Hupei.

It is understood that the Central Government has decided also to appoint Liu chairman of the Anhui Provincial Government as Wang Chia Yu who was recently appointed to this post has firmly declined the offer.

YEN HSI SHAN'S TROOPS WITHDRAW.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

PEKING, Feb. 3.

Yen Hsi Shan has instructed his Shansi troops to evacuate Honan in view of the competition of the campaign against the anti-Nanking troops in that province.

Yen has telegraphed Har Fu Chu asking his troops to take over the garrison of Chengchow.

THE KWANGSI SITUATION.

ADMIRAL CHEN CHAK OFF TO WUCHOW.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Feb. 3.

Admiral Chen Chak returned to-day with his flotilla from Hainan Island after operations against the rebels there. The expedition to Hainan has been quite successful, and the rebels have been driven to the mountains.

The Admiral and his flotilla will proceed to Wuchow either to-day or to-morrow to take part in the anti-Fwangsli-ironside campaign. The situation in Kwangsi is still a mystery and reports coming to hands are most conflicting. Information received from independent sources states that the Cantonese troops are preparing to evacuate Wuchow for Shuihung and Dosing. The defection of a number of General Lui Woon Im's troops a few days ago placed the Cantonese troops in a dangerous position and General Chen Tsai Tong ordered all his men back to Wuchow preparatory to a general withdrawal. But the Canton Government denies all this, and maintains that its men are steadily marching on Kweiin and Linchow. The Canton Higher Command declares that Kwangsi will be brought to its knees within the next ten days.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

TOKYO INSISTS ON INLAND NAVIGATION RIGHTS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

BEIJING, Feb. 3.

A report from Japanese sources states that the Japanese Government has instructed Mr. Yada, their Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, that in negotiating the new Sino-Japanese Treaty, the right of the Japanese navigation in the interior of China and the right of the Japanese nationals freely to reside in Manchuria and Mongolia must be retained.

The tariff question will be the first thing to be discussed. As to the Extraterritoriality question, the Japanese Government is watching the outcome of the negotiations between China and other Powers.

THE MUSEUM "BOMB."

INDIAN STUDENTS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, February 3.

While beyond the brief statement cabled yesterday night Scotland Yard is most reticent regarding the bomb which was found in the British Museum. Developments this morning generally tend to the belief that the affair was a hoax. It is now believed that Indian students were not responsible and they have issued an order to assist in the investigations being made by the police who are endeavouring to trace the visitor to the Museum, named Frank Biggs of Brighton, who handed a parcel containing a bomb to the Museum attendant explaining he found it beneath a chair.

The Scotland Yard Statement.

Scotland Yard states that the bomb which was found in the British Museum undoubtedly contained explosive matter, but to what extent will not be known until the report from the Home Office experts gives the results of the analysis.

NEW U.S. MINISTER.

PLACES WREATH ON SUN YAT SEN'S TOMB.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, February 3.

Mr. Johnson, the new American Minister to China, placed a wreath on Sun Yat Sen's tomb yesterday on his way to Peking this evening via Shanghai.

THE SOVIET AND TRADE.

RESTRICTION OF PRIVATE BUSINESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, February 2.

The Soviet Government has issued an order forbidding all private trade in the products of the metal, textile, chemical and electrical industries, the order also extending to building material, radio apparatus, kerosene, sugar, silk, matches, tobacco and cigarettes. Such goods, etc., will henceforth only be sold by the State and the Co-operative Shops.

This is part of the plan for the gradual abolition of private trade in the products of State industries.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN DANGER.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S WARNING.

FEAR OF RAID BY REFUGEES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, Feb. 3.

M. Dovgalesky the Soviet Ambassador at Paris has officially advised the French Foreign Ministry that the supporters of Koutepoff are organizing a raid in force on the Embassy in Paris under the leadership of the ex-Russian General Miller.

It is understood M. Dovgalesky has made representation to his Government protesting against the anti-Soviet hostility of some French newspapers.

He produced newspaper cuttings proving the intention of Russian refugees in France to take violent action against the Embassy with the object of provoking Franco-Russian rupture. M. Dovgalesky urged that there should be special measures taken to protect the Embassy against an attack and said his Government would hold the French authorities responsible for any occurrence.

ARCHDUKE'S ASSASSIN.

TABLET IN MEMORY OF GABRIEL PRINCEP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BEGRAD, February 2.

A tablet in memory of Gabriel Princep, the student whose assassination of the Austrian heir-apparent, the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, was the first step in the development of the Great War, was unveiled to-day on the house in Sarajevo, overlooking the scene of the murder.

The tablet is inscribed: "On this historic spot, Princep proclaimed Liberty."

A silver wreath was deposited in the name of the youth of Dalmatin, and there were about five hundred people at the ceremony.

FROM ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA.

CONGRATULATIONS CABLED TO CHICHESTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUGBY, Feb. 2.

Lord Thomson, Secretary for Air, has sent a telegram of congratulation on behalf of the Air Council to F. C. Chichester, the New Zealand pilot, who recently completed a lone flight to Australia from Croydon.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN OFFER.

SIX PER CENT. FOR SEVEN YEARS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANBERRA, Feb. 2.

The Government of the Commonwealth is inviting subscriptions for the Conversion Six Per Cent. Loan of £10,750,000, for Bonds maturing on March 15. The issue is to be made at par and will carry six per cent interest for a period of seven years.

A convention offer has also been made to holders of the £22,000,000 Loan maturing in December.

RUGBY.

AMERICANS BEAT HONG KONG.

SIX POINTS TO NIL.

HONG KONG FORWARDS FINE FORM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, February 3.

The Shanghai players Taylor and Hubbard assisted Hong Kong, as Grive had an injured knee and Scott was playing for the Interport Soccer football team.

The game, which was a splendid one, was played in front of 2,000 spectators.

The Hong Kong team was vastly improved in form their forwards outclassed the Marines in the loose except in the line outs. They also completely dominated in the scrums continually heeling with good results. The Hong Kong three-quarters made many fine passing movements, and only the superior pace of the Marines prevented them from scoring.

Hong Kong had several drop kicks at goal, while one penalty struck the upright. A minute before half-time Stokes crossed for the Marines. Half-time score: 3 to 0.

Immediately after resumption Clark dashed over the line after fine run by Burk. Hong Kong then attacked frequently and several times scoring seemed certain.

Goldman excelled with dashing runs but Lammert was too closely marked to get going. Hubbard often opened up the game brilliantly but a number of promising movements were stopped a few yards from the line.

Result: Marines two tries; Hong Kong nil.

THREAT TO ORCHESTRAS.

THE FUTURE OF MECHANICAL MUSIC.

[United Press.]

PARIS, Dec. 23.

The great masses of orchestras in the world may be wiped out by the development of mechanical music, according to Jean Grimon, noted French music-critic. Emphasising that concerts are being given to-day in Paris and other parts of the world without the presence of musicians, he foresees the day when people will be as fond of these impersonal renditions as they are of the movies. He says that once the public is accustomed to hearing an orchestra without seeing it, there may no longer be need of many musicians.

In an article in the newspaper, *Le Quotidien*, Grimon enumerates the various mechanical methods whereby music is recorded for posterity and distributed to the four corners of the world. One of the most important devices in this respect is the amplifier as used for both the phonograph and the radio. It is brought out in this article that in many theatres, cinemas, cafes, bars and other public places, mechanical music has already taken the place of orchestras. In France, musical syndicates have already protested to the Government against the sound films, contending that they have thrown hundreds of musicians out of work in this country alone.

The critic, however, declares that real music-lovers will always prefer to hear musicians personally because no matter how accurate the reproduction there is always that slight *nuance*—the personal touch—which is lacking to the trained ear. If a general elimination of orchestras does come about, then only the best would survive tending to create a higher type of music.



CARR'S AFTERNOON TEA BISCUITS

For the finest of all afternoon tea biscuits you must ask for and see that you get CARR'S. The assorted kinds in the afternoon tea tin such as Nice, Brunette Chocolate, Finger Creams, Cracknels are as good to-day as they were years and years ago.

No afternoon tea table can be complete without CARR'S.

Made by **CARR'S** of CARLISLE ENGLAND

Sports News

CHINESE INTERPORT SOCCER DECIDED.

SHANGHAI DRAWS FIRST BLOOD BUT HONG KONG SECURE VICTORY OF 4 TO 1.

ROUGH PLAY MARS CLOSING STAGES.

The second replay between Hong Kong Chinese and Shanghai Chinese (Southern China and Eastern China) ended in a victory of four goals to one for Hong Kong.

In spite of the fact that the day was not a holiday, a very large crowd of "fans" were on the South China ground to see the match. Shanghai obtained the first goal after seven minutes' play and looked like swamping the locals, but their defence was not proof against the repeated attacks of the Hong Kong forwards, and from a penalty Hong Kong, equalised.

Hong Kong added three more goals in the second half. Shanghai lost their left back through injury, and the substitute though fresh was not so good, giving the Hong Kong forwards plenty of easy opportunities which led to the heavy scoring.

Shanghai's goalkeeper was carried off the field after the fourth goal, sustaining injuries to his chest which were intensified by a heavy fall. Two other Shanghai players were ordered off by the referee after Hong Kong's fourth goal. Rough play on both sides was the rule rather than the exception towards the closing stages, when Shanghai put up a spiritless performance with two men short.

Shanghai began promisingly and got going very soon, and the first goal did not come as a surprise to those who saw the business-like way in which they settled down to the game.

After obtaining their lead, they made the mistake of playing a defensive game. The Hong Kong forwards pressed again and again and a penalty resulted. This was awarded by the referee for tripping, but the decision and the subsequent goal seemed to upset the Shanghai players, who never played so well again.

When the players resumed for the second half, Hong Kong had most of the game. Two goals came in quick succession and then a fourth goal came to Hong Kong. Chow In In, the Shanghai custodian, made a dive for the ball, and, missing it, landed on his chest, "winded" him, and, as he had been injured in the chest in an earlier game, he could not carry on.

Shortly afterwards two Shanghai players were ordered off the field for rough play. This was the signal for more rough work, and the last ten minutes saw the players going for the men rather than for the ball.

Hong Kong made two changes from Saturday's team, Chan Kwong Lu replacing Tsao Kwai Shing at outside right and Leung Yin Chan turning out at right half in place of Lam Yak Ying, who went back to partner Li Tin Sang.

THE GAME DESCRIBED.

A strong wind blew across the field when the game started, the visitors having the advantage. A raid by the visitors opened the game but Lam returned. Suen sent Chan Kwong Lu away on the right and the winger cutting in gave Chow a hot one to deal with. From a shot by Ip Pak Wah, Chow cleared and Sun Sze King sent forward and to the left, Wong Yung Kuei raced away and beat Pan Ka Ping with a fast cross shot.

Hong Kong played up stronger than ever and the visitors' defence was shaky. A flag kick to Hong Kong was taken by Ip Pak Wah and he lashed the ball on top of the net. Lai Wai Koon and Suen were wide from close range. Pan Ka Ping was beaten when the ball crossed from the left but Chan Ka Kan sent against the upright and Pan cleared from the rebound. Lai Wai Tong came through but cleared the bar from the penalty line.

Lai Wai Koon was dropped in the penalty area and Suen Kum Shun made the score level from the penalty kick, Chow In In dancing on the goal line before the kick was taken.

The remaining portion of the first half was evenly contested and there was no further scoring before the interval.

Half-time: Southern China 1, Eastern China 1.

Fung King Cheong was absent when the teams took the field after the interval, Chui Kwok Luen turning out at inside right and Lai Wai Koon at centre forward.

Second Half.

Shanghai opened the second half with a visit to Pan Ka Ping. Lai Wai Koon missed from inside the goal area, ballooning the ball over the bar with only Chow to beat. Ip Pak Wah was sent in by Suen and Lai Wai Koon meeting centre from the left turned the ball into the net to give Hong Kong the lead.

The locals again got down and Suen with a first timer from a pass by Chan cleared the bar. Hong Kong were having most of the game and from a pass by Lai Wai Koon, Chan Kwong Lu sent in the ball twirling into the net well out of Chow's reach.

After Suen had shot over the bar and Lai Wai Koon had headed wide, Chui Kwok Luen sent through a crowd of players and the ball landed in the net, Chow falling in attempting to turn the ball out.

Hong Kong at Play.

NOTES AND COMMENTS ON LOCAL SPORT.

[By "BROADCASTER"]

Chief interest last week was centered on Hong Kong's chances at the interport Rugby and Soccer games at Shanghai. We have received news that both contests went against us. In regard to the Rugby, the result is no surprise, and in Football it would not be unjust to say that the result was expected. "Unless Shanghai strikes a very bad patch" said one local footballer "and Hong Kong appear at the top of their form, the honours will go to Shanghai." Obviously Shanghai did not strike a very good patch, and from the details that have reached us so far, Hong Kong, although stubborn in the first half, fell off in the latter part of the game. Well, footballers and rugby players will all look forward to the next encounter, which will be played on our grounds, and we can then count on a good and strong opposition against our Northern rivals.

At the time of writing, it is not certain whether the Chinese interport football will fall to Hong Kong or Shanghai. The two teams have so far met twice and in both matches, the games have been drawn. In the first match Shanghai led four times only to allow Hong Kong to draw level. In the second game, Hong Kong led first. Then Shanghai drew level and just before the end, drew ahead, but Hong Kong managed to get a goal in the last minute to necessitate a replay, the result of which readers will no doubt find in another column.

The playing of the Chinese interport match has necessitated the keeping back in Hong Kong of all Chinese players so that there were none in Hong Kong's interport team. The Northern team certainly gave a good account of themselves in their first match with Hong Kong and with a little bit of luck, might have won. On Saturday they met with no better success. Whatever the result of the second replay, footballers will agree, one and all, that the Shanghai team is "jolly good," and that they have put up a very creditable display, considering that they are playing against two of the best local footballers (South China and China Athletic) at full strength.

By the way quite apart from interport honours, there is another reason why these matches are so sternly contested. The selectors for China's football representatives in the forthcoming Far Eastern Olympic games will have plenty of work to do when it comes to choosing a team to represent China against Japan and the Philippines, and players from both teams are trying their utmost to be included, hence the continued effort to make a good impression, not only by the teams as a whole, but also by individual players.

The games, so far, have been played in a clean and healthy spirit, though one finds it difficult to appreciate a football game where changes in the team during a match, are permissible. The many changes in the game is just to much irritation and it certainly took the edges off the spectators' pleasure when the game was held up five or six times in about twenty minutes on Saturday for the purpose of changes.

The Fanling Hunt and Race Club's Chinese New Year Meeting was a great success from every point of view but one, and that was the small fields. The attendance was very good. The weather was ideal, and although the Club thoughtfully placed stoves in the grounds, these were not much in demand. Still the fact that they were available was a very comforting thought. The train arrangements were better, because there were six runs on the card and the long wait at the railway station was obviated, but the K.C.R. might meet negroes' needs by supplying sufficient accommodation for all. Many had to stand all the way back to Hong Kong, as even second class accommodation was not available. As for the buses running between Fanling Station and the Kwanti race course, the least said about it the better. I understand this is outside the control of the Race Club, but unless something is done about it, one of these days the racing at Kwanti will be marred by a bus accident followed by loss of life. A number of lorries are employed and these not only have no seating accommodation, but owing to their rickety condition are dangerous to stand on. They carry at least thirty persons at a time and it is a wonder that they have negotiated the country roads with their many bumps safely so far.

The defeat of Montana in the Chinese New Year Cup was rather a blow. Lt. Com. Bulteel rode a (Continued at foot of next column).

CRICKET NOTES.

A SPLENDID PARTNERSHIP.

[By "L. B. W."]

The weather on Saturday was ideal for cricket and several high individual scores were returned. W. Meadows and T. H. Hunter of the Police figured in a three-figure first-wicket partnership. The former gathered 83 runs while the latter played an excellent innings for 71. On the whole they knocked up 222 runs for 5 wickets, when the innings was declared closed, and then, B. G. Baker went and took 5 wickets for only 11 runs and the R.A.O.C. were all out for a paltry 30! Baker's bowling was very deadly. He sent down eight overs and though only one of them turned out to be a maiden, only 11 runs were taken off him. S.M. Vigus alone did well for the soldiers, and he played a good knock for his 15 runs—just half of the team's total.

On the Hong Kong Cricket Club ground, the home team had an easy time with the University juniors, and won comfortably by 5 wickets. For the winners A.C. Beck carried his bat for 53 runs, and, while I do not say that he is a first class batsman, Beck turned out for the Club against the United Services, one of the "big" local fixtures—one should hardly imagine that a man who has taken part in such a fixture would be played in the second division. Of course if there were no other players available it would be a different story. Divett too, played in the "big" match but then he is more or less a permanent second division man.

The University lads rather disappointed their supporters, for even though they might not have been expected to win, it was certainly expected of them to put up a better showing.

The Civil Service Cricket Club seconds did well to take full points from the R.E. & S. The latter are a good side but they are liable to be uncertain. Sometime ago they ran up a big score against the H.K.C.C. and yet against the latter they could not do more than 64 runs. Randle took 5 wickets for about 30 runs; while Edmonds had 4 for a little over 20. In spite of the fact that they were playing, only ten men, the Happy Valley team compiled 130 runs for the loss of 9 wickets in rather quick time. The soldiers tried six bowlers with Col. Skinner, (4 for 32) coming out with most success.

There were two friendlies played and these resulted in wins for Kowloon and the R.A.S.C. over Lane, Crawford and the Indian Recreation Club seconds respectively.

Only two league games are on the programme for Saturday while the friendlies number five. The first will be between the Club de Recreo and the R.A.S.C. and the Kowloon Juniors and the R.A.O.C. Both games are being played at Kowloon, and I expect the home team to take full points in both cases. Some close finishes which are seen in the friendlies which are as under:

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Police R.C.	6	5	1	0	16
Hong Kong C.C.	5	4	0	0	15
Kowloon C.C.	7	3	1	1	12
Recreo	5	3	1	1	10
Civil Service C.C.	6	3	0	3	9
R.E. and R.S.	8	3	0	5	9
Craigengower	6	2	1	3	7
Indian R.C.	6	2	1	3	7
R.A.S.C.	5	1	0	4	3
University	4	0	1	3	1
R.A.O.C.	4	0	0	4	0

INTERPORT GOLF.

LOCAL MEN TO MEET MANILA.

The Royal Hong Kong Golf Club team to play against Manila on Friday and Saturday next will be the same as the one that played against Shanghai, except that Captain Bloxham, who was not selected to play in that match, comes in, and E.D. Lawrence becomes first reserve. A.H. Ferguson will not be able to play. The team, therefore, is L.G.S. Dodwell, (Captain), L.R. Andrews, H.F. Bloxham, O.E.C. Marton, I.W. Shewan, and R.D. Wrigley. The order of play is not yet settled.

very fine race on As You Like It to win from Mr. Stanton's grey. After the Annual Race Meeting the number of ponies racing at Fanling will be greatly increased, and we will no doubt hear further of Mr. Bulteel's successes over the sticks. To date he has done exceptionally well, and, given a few more good mounts, should prove to be an outstanding steeplechase jockey.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

TRIAL EIGHT IMPRESSIONS.

PROBABLE CANDIDATES FOR "BLUES."

The Trial Eights, both at Oxford and Cambridge, have now been decided, and the efforts of the authorities will now be devoted to finding the University Eights for the race.

This is going to be no easy task at either University. For the last year or two, the Cambridge crew, with the exception of about a couple of seats, has practically chosen itself, and a plethora of talent has been rather embarrassing to the Light Blue President. This year, however, Mr. Warriner, the president, is by no means embarrassed, in fact, considering the talent of previous years, there is now a scarcity of oarsmen of outstanding ability on the Cam. The Trial Eights at Ely failed to assist the authorities to any great degree, except to prove once more what an exceptionally fine stroke the old Etonian, T. A. Brocklebank, is. There is no need to look further for a "Varsity" stroke, for Brocklebank is "half a crew" himself. The other fifteen oarsmen on view in the "trial" were of quite average ability, and one failed to see the mark of class that previous Trial Eights at Cambridge have shown.

The conclusion one is forced to arrive at, therefore, is that the next Boat Race is at the present time a very open affair. It is quite possible that when practice is resumed at Cambridge, the President will call upon some oarsmen who did not find seats in the Trial Eights. P. N. Carmichael, of Jesus, who recently won the Colquhoun, was one of the few oarsmen to advance definitely his claim for a "Blue". Although he was in the losing crew he rowed well throughout and got his work on his blade at once. Much was expected of F. Bradley, of Pembroke, who won the Colquhoun last year and who made such a brave fight in the Diamond at Henley last July. He was looked upon as the natural successor to J. B. Collins at No. 6, but in the trial he proved to be very stiff and disappointing. He did not make use of his great strength, neither was he covering his blade in an adequate manner. Perhaps the lack of strength in Holme's stroking had a deal to do with his poor showing. I cannot think that he has lost the promise which he showed in the summer. If he can regain his form, he should be a big asset in the Light Blue crew, for Brocklebank knows perfectly how much time to give a big man behind him.

Some of the Others.

R. A. Davies Cooke, who gained his Blue last year as a "Freshman," ought to have little difficulty in getting his place at No. 7, for R. H. H. Symonds, who rowed No. 7 in the winning crew, was inclined to be late on stroke, and so have to clip his finish. If he can cure himself of this habit he might become a strong candidate for a seat at bow. Considering that he was only "brought into the crew" at the last moment owing to the indisposition of N. M. Aldous, the secretary, J. H. M. Ward, of Lady Margaret, put up quite a good performance, and should be heard of again. His fellow-colleague, O. V. Bevan, will have to improve in order to be considered next term, for his rowing has become rather lifeless. A. S. Reeve (Selwyn) did well at No. 5 in the winning crew, but he is unlikely to oust the President, H. M. Warriner, from his seat, although he might with advantage be given a trial at No. 3. R. V. Home, who stroked the losing crew, has a good reach and an easy swing but he failed to infuse any life into his crew. He might, however, become a useful one in the bows of a crew led by Brocklebank. R. E. Swartworth of First Trinity, who was the spare coxswain last March, seems the most likely successor to A. L. Sulley, especially as he has had some experience of the Tideway.

The Dark Blues.

Judging from their race at Henley, recently, there is little doubt that the prospects of the Dark Blues are infinitely brighter than for some years past. Recent Oxford crews have not been noted for their fighting tendencies, but have usually "gone to pieces" in a grueling race. However, last month's trial saw two crews fighting "tooth and nail" for a lead over practically the whole of the mile and three-quarters course. The crews had to row against a flooded stream and a current which was estimated at running between four and five miles per hour, so the fact that they did not falter in their task shows that rowing at Oxford has certainly improved. The result of the race was a victory for the "University College" crew, stroked by C. F. Martineau, by a third of a length. The winning crew contained six members of the University College crew that did so well both in the Summer Eights at Oxford, and the "Ladies' Plate" at Henley, and it was largely due to them and to the coaching arrangements next term and are all very capable.

HONG KONG BEAT TIENSIN.

THREE GOALS TO TWO.

REEVES PLAYS BRILLIANT GAME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, February 3. In the Interport Soccer here, Hong Kong beat Tientsin by 3 goals to 2.

SHANGHAI, February 3. The Interport football match between Hong Kong and Tientsin started in cloudy, cold weather, in front of 1,000 spectators. Later rain fell.

The first half was dull and uninteresting. After twenty minutes play B. Gosano scored with an excellent shot from twenty yards and immediately after A. Gosano rushed the ball into the net off a pass from Butcher. Hong Kong at this stage were playing better football than Tientsin.

Half-time score: 2 to 0. The game took on a different complexion after the interval Hong Kong making only about half a dozen rushes to the Tientsin goal. After fifteen minutes of continual pressure McPhoe scored giving the Hong Kong team a lead. Reeves was the outstanding player in the Hong Kong team and saved two certain goals. MacGreavey and Wellington defended well, Butcher was the pick of the forwards.

Reeves was the outstanding player in the Hong Kong team and saved two certain goals. MacGreavey and Wellington defended well, Butcher was the pick of the forwards.

their uniformity that they secured the victory. The crew, stroked by C. M. Johnston, was looked upon as the more powerful, and they were certainly the heavier, but the President (A. Graham) deserves credit for turning out two such evenly matched crews and so giving a large crowd of spectators a thrilling race to witness.

From the material available the Dark Blue authorities ought to be that will be capable of at least putting up a very much better show in the Boat Race next April than some of the recent Oxford crews. One of their chief difficulties will be to find a No. 6. In the Trial Eights, these positions were filled by the two Etonians, L. Clive (who was Captain of the Boats at Eton) and J. R. Rathbone, brother of the Blue of 1926-27. Neither of them, however, seem experienced enough to occupy so important a seat in a race over the Putney-Mortlake course. Clive is the better of the two at present, but he is a Freshman, and the Dark Blues experience of rowing Freshmen in such responsible positions has not been at all happy. Both men should be strong candidates when they have had another year in which to grow and gain experience. J. A. Ingles, the Tasmanian oarsman who rowed in the position last March, may be called upon to again step into the breach, although he was rowing on the opposite side of the boat, at No. 5.

A Candidate for Stroke.

C. F. Martineau definitely established his claim for a trial as stroke of the "Varsity" crew when he again fulfilled the promise which he showed in the summer. He gave his crew good length and rhythm and was in consequence easy to follow. If he is given the stroke berth he should have his fellow-colleague, D. L. Linn, immediately behind him. Linn is not rowing quite so well as last March and appears to be still troubled with the poisoned hand which caused his retirement from the college crew at Henley. However, his experience is a big asset, and he showed great steadiness over the latter part of the course, and this had a great deal to do with his crew's victory.

One of the most promising men in the two crews was M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol). Throughout the hard struggle he did not lose his life and he combined leg-work and swing as well as anyone in the crew. His form was surprising when one considers that he did not gain a seat in the Eton eight last year. If he continues to develop along the right lines he should become a big asset to Oxford rowing. L. R. G. Balding, the old Radcliffe, rowed extremely well at No. 3 in the winning crew and ought to be a candidate for higher honours, as also should N. K. Huton, another member of the University College crew, whose blade-work was excellent throughout.

There will be keen competition for seats in the bows of the boat, but it is expected that H. A. G. Durbridge, who has two Trial "caps," will be given the rudder lines this year. Dr. P. C. Mallam, Major A. F. R. Wiggins, and Mr. A. St. Garton will be in charge of the coaching arrangements next term and are all very capable.

YACHTING.

FINAL LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP SHIP.

The final Ladies' Championship race was sailed yesterday over a course of 7.4 miles. In the "H" Class, starting at 3 p.m., there were only two starters and the race went to Dorothea. This yacht wins with a score of 32 points.

In the "I. Y. & G." Class, starting at 3.05 p.m., Blucnose won the event. Boomum, with 50 points is, however, the winning boat for the series.

Full results follow:—
Course:—(1) Channel Rocks (P.), (2) Kowloon Rock (P.), (3) Mark on Line (P.), (4) Channel Rocks (S.).

"H" Class.

	Fin.	Cor.	Pts.
Rolla, D.N.S.			1
La Linda D.N.S.			20
Colleen, Miss	4.18.09	4.13.12	28
Diana D.N.S.			18
Dorothea, Miss	4.10.10	4.10.17	32

"I, Y and G" Class.

	Fin.	Cor.	Pts.
Daphne, Mrs. Robinson	4.31.32	Scratch	34
Haleyon, Mrs. D. C. Lambert	4.29.46		26
Why Wender, D.N.S.			15
Wings, Mrs. De Linde	4.33.54		38
Blucnose, Miss M. Hancock	4.28.57		33
Boomum, Miss G. E. Mathias	4.29.00		50
Speedwell, Mrs. G. D. Adams	4.33.43		40
Adanne D.N.S.			8

GOLF.

TEXAS CHAMPIONSHIP.

MORISHUTE WINS £300. ONE ROUND IN PAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SAN ANTONIO, February 3. Dens Morishute, the Ohio golf professional, won the Texas State Championship and three hundred pounds sterling with a total of 277 for seventy-two holes. He played the final round in par which is seventy-one when he was threatened by three stars, Al Espinosa, Neal McIntyre and Ed Dudley, who came in a tie at 280.

Hong Kong Horticultural Society

ANNUAL SHOW

AT
CITY HALL
ON
6th MARCH.

Keep the date free and come to the Show. [9994]

The Somerset Light Infantry.

GYMKHANA

SLEEPCHASE COURSE KWANTI

SUNDAY,
9th February, 1930.

FIRST RACE 2.30 P.M.
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
ADMISSION FREE

Special Train Leaves Kowloon... 1 P.M.
Returns ... 6.27 P.M.

PRICES:
\$1.40 1st. Class Return.
\$.90 2nd. Class Return.

Money and Markets

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK.

NEW PREMISES OPENED.

The Industrial and Commercial Bank, Ltd., moved into their imposing new premises at 12, Queen's Road Central, yesterday morning. Although the Bank was officially open for business, the greater number of the many who visited it yesterday were in the position of guests rather than clients, for the Directors and officials were "At Home" to all friends. Over a thousand guests were entertained during the morning, included the managers and officials of the leading foreign and Chinese banks and local business men who called to offer their congratulations. When our representative paid a visit late in the afternoon fresh supplies of drinks and refreshments were being laid out for the visitors who were expected after office hours.

The Industrial and Commercial Bank, Ltd., is a business of long standing—its directors are Messrs. T. K. Lin (General Manager), Ip Wing Cho, Ho U-Ming, Yung Tze Ming, Chen Man Chung, T. T. Ching.

The site on which the new building stands has a frontage of 68 feet and a depth of 198 feet. The building is an imposing structure of six storeys, and having four Doric pillars to guard the entrance to the marble paved banking hall. The upper stories, designed for office accommodation, are constructed of reinforced concrete faced with Shanghai cement. The marble work of the interior is the work of Messrs. C. E. Warren & Co., Ltd.

The site on which formerly stood the premises of the Colonial Dispensary, a tobacco store and Lazarus & Co., belonged to the Mission Etrangeres and was sold to the Bank in 1923.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Market easy. Business done, 3,750,000 shares.

	Jan. 31	Jan. 28
Allied Chemical & Dye...	274 3/4	274
Allied Power & Light...	41 1/2	41
American Can...	129 1/2	129
American Rolling Mill...	73 3/4	73
American Smelting...	224 1/2	224
American T. & T. Co.	221 1/2	221
American Tobacco "B"	221 1/2	221
American Waterworks...	33 1/2	33
Anacosta Copper...	74 3/4	74
Atlantic Refining...	117 1/2	117
Baltimore & Ohio...	100 1/2	100
Bethlehem Steel...	30 1/2	30
Columbia Pacific Railway...	198 1/2	198
Chesapeake...	84 1/2	84
Chicago North Western...	118 1/2	118
Chicago Rock Island...	38 1/2	38
Chrysler...	28 1/2	28
Cities Service, Common...	82 1/2	82
Columbia Gas & Electric...	28 1/2	28
Columbia Graphophone...	28 1/2	28
Commercial Solvents...	28 1/2	28
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	108 1/2	108
Continental Oil...	24 1/2	24
Cora Products...	24 1/2	24
Cory Incorporated...	7 1/2	7
Curtis Wright, Common...	33 1/2	33
Davison Chemical...	118 1/2	118
De Pont de Nemours...	194 1/2	194
Eastman Kodak Company...	80 1/2	80
Electric Bond & Share...	58 1/2	58
Erie Railway...	31 3/4	31
For Film "A" & Tel.	256 1/2	256
General Electric...	51 1/2	51
General Food...	41 1/2	41
General Motors...	92 1/2	92
General Railway Signal...	44 1/2	44
Gold Dust...	45 1/2	45
Goodrich Rubber...	71 1/2	71
Goodrich Tire & Rubber...	56 1/2	56
Granby...	95 1/2	95
Great Northern Securities...	61 1/2	61
Hayart...	8 1/2	8
International Cement...	80 1/2	80
International Comb. Eng.	37 1/2	37
International Harvester...	37 1/2	37
International Nickel...	37 1/2	37
International Paper Co.	37 1/2	37
International Printers Ink...	37 1/2	37
International Prod. (Com.)...	37 1/2	37
International Tel. & Tel.	37 1/2	37
Johns Manville...	184 1/2	184
Kennecott Copper...	103 1/2	103
Lambert Company...	103 1/2	103
Lehigh Valley...	103 1/2	103
Liggett & Myers "B"...	103 1/2	103
Madison Square Garden...	121 1/2	121
Missouri Pacific (Com.)...	91 1/2	91
Montgomery Ward...	20 1/2	20
Nevada Consolidated Copper...	177 1/2	177
New York Central...	84 1/2	84
Northern Pacific Railway...	84 1/2	84
Pacific Lighting...	84 1/2	84
Packard Motor Car...	18 1/2	18
Paramount Famous Lasky...	61 1/2	61
Pennsylvania Railroad...	138 1/2	138
Pennroad Corporation...	33 1/2	33
Phillips Petroleum...	88 1/2	88
Public Service of N. J.	37 1/2	37
Reading Railway...	124 1/2	124
Reynolds Tobacco "B"...	31 1/2	31
Sears Roebuck...	22 1/2	22
Shell Union...	22 1/2	22
Simmons Company...	22 1/2	22
Southern California Edison...	122 1/2	122
Southern Pacific Railway...	118 1/2	118
Standard Gas & Electric...	83 1/2	83
Standard Oil of New Jersey...	32 1/2	32
Standard Oil of Ohio...	32 1/2	32
Texas Corporation...	54 1/2	54
Texas Gulf Sulphur...	60 1/2	60
Timken Roller Bearing...	74 1/2	74
Trans America...	44 1/2	44
Union Carbide & Carbon...	229 1/2	229
Union Pacific Railway...	61 1/2	61
United Alkali & Transport...	8 1/2	8
United Dry Goods...	8 1/2	8
U.S. Realty & Improvement...	85 1/2	85
U.S. Steel...	177 1/2	177
Vanadium...	6 1/2	6
Warrington E. & M. (Com.)...	154 1/2	154

CEMENT COMPANY.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT ADVOCATED.

PROPOSED TRANSFER TO GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

The following notice calling an extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., for Wednesday afternoon, at which resolutions will be submitted for the purpose of changing the management of the concern, has been published.

The meeting has been called in pursuance of a requisition made to the Directors by holders of not less than one-tenth of the issued share capital of the Company.

The Resolutions.

Two resolutions are to be submitted to the meeting, these being in the following terms:—

1. That the firm of Messrs. Shawan, Tones & Co. be removed (pursuant to Article XI. (b) of the Articles of Association of the Company) from the office of General Managers of the business of the Company.
2. That Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd., of Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong, be appointed the General Managers of the business of the Company with a remuneration of \$1,000 per month and a commission of 2 1/2 per cent. on the annual balance of the working account of the year to be taken before any allowance or deduction has been made from such working account for depreciation of property, rents, buildings, machinery and stocks of goods and materials of any kind.

Confirmatory Meeting.

It is further notified that another extraordinary meeting will be held on the 26th instant, for the purpose of confirming, if thought fit, as special resolutions the resolutions mentioned above.

The transfer of the business of the Company to Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd., is to be effected from January 23 to February 3, all inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares can be registered.

RAW SILK IMPORTS TO U.S.A.

INCREASED FIGURES.

[United Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

United States imports of raw silk in 1929 totalled 87,000,000 pounds, valued at \$427,000,000, according to figures made public to-day.

This registered an increase of 11,500,000 pounds, valued at \$59,000,000, above the previous year, officials of the U.S. Department of Commerce stated.

All other imported silk declined in quantity and value except broad silks, which showed an increase of 400,000 pounds.

GOLD BASIS FOR IMPORT DUES.

AMERICAN COMMENT ON ACTION NANKING.

[United Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

Observers here believe that the Chinese Finance Minister's plan for the collection of Chinese import dues on a gold basis foreshadows the solution of some of the more immediate financial problems of the National Government at Nanking.

It may possibly result in the building up of a gold basis for Chinese money transactions, it is stated.

While it is understood that the decision may be adversely affected by protests on the ground of insufficient time, so that the procedure on a gold basis may not go into immediate effect, the scheme is declared to be sound and practical.

The whole question is closely linked up with the fall in the price of silver. This subject is being studied by authorities at the U.S. Department of Commerce with a view to determining the exact cause for the sudden and consistent decline, and also of forecasting the probable trend in future.

While financial experts will not venture on extensive predictions, it is generally believed that India will not take an attitude which will precipitate a further decline in silver.

FRANCE'S HOARD OF GOLD.

45,000,000,000 FRANCES.

A WAVE OF PROSPERITY.

[United Press.]

PARIS, December 31.

With the fantastic sum of nearly 45,000,000,000 francs worth of gold stored in its underground vaults in Paris and the provinces, the Bank of France is anxious to stem the tide of inflowing bullion before its riches prove bothersome.

French bankers and the Government have manoeuvred very carefully and cleverly to make Paris the leading money-centre of Europe, in succession to London, and as a possible rival of New York as the financial capital of the world.

The difficulties which the Bank of England experienced in attracting and holding gold gave France its chance. During the past year, the Bank of England's gold reserves lost \$19,000,000, while at the same time the Bank of France increased its hoard of gold by \$75,000,000. Much of the French gold came from the United States, cutting down America's dominant position as the world's hoarder of the metal.

Officials of the Bank of France explain the movement of gold from America to France by the purchase in New York of gold by French private banks. The migration of gold from Britain to Paris is explained as a natural economic phenomenon.

France is economically prosperous and Britain is not. France has not a single unemployed man; Britain has millions. French agriculture is prosperous with bumper crops of wheat and potato crops. British farming has suffered from taxation. France to-day exports more to her European neighbours than Britain does, bank officials say, so the natural flow of gold is to Paris.

The Ministry of Finance insists that France has no gold policy. Its only interest the Ministry insists, is in watching the weekly statements of the Bank of France to make sure that the gold reserve never falls below the legal 35 per cent of the total issue of the bank's paper.

In recent weeks, the percentage of gold has fluctuated between 47 and 48 per cent. This is so far above the amount needed that the Bank of France feels it would be poor business to allow more gold to lie dormant in its caves, earning nothing.

Officials of the Bank of France assured the United Press that France has no intention of continuing its draining of gold from America and England. The recent purchases have been made by private banks which have preferred to bring gold rather than American or British paper when settling international trade accounts abroad.

The banks then sell the gold at a profit to the Bank of France, but the Government bank itself, has done very little direct purchasing of gold abroad. Bank officials point out that America could soon drain all France's gold if American banks adopted the same tactics for the trade balance is greatly in America's favour. The only thing which prevents this, is the cost of shipping and insuring the kegs of gold.

"Our gold reserve is ample, and we do not hope to see it increased," an official of the Bank said. "Gold in the vaults does not work, nor does it earn. There is no intention to use this gold to force a lower rate of stabilization for the franc, nor is there any desire to accumulate the world's largest store of gold in Paris. We have no platform in Paris which we are striving and no idea of speculation."

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Feb. 2.

	Paris	New York	Brussels	Geneva	Amsterdam	Milan	Berlin	Stockholm	Copenhagen	Oslo	Vienna	Prague	Helsinki	Madrid	Lisbon	Athens	Bucharest	Rio	Buenos Aires	Bombay	Shanghai	Hong Kong	Yokohama	Silver (spot)	Silver (forward)
	132.97	486 15/32	34.93	31.22	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12	32.12

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE. SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

MONDAY. FEBRUARY 3.							
Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal
Banks							
\$1,315	H.K. Banks	...	\$1,315	...
...	Do. (London)
...	Chartered Banks
...	Do. (London)
...	Chartered Banks
...	Do. (London)
...	Chartered Banks
...	Do. (London)
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...	Chartered Banks
...	Do. (London)
...	Chartered Banks	...		

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,
STEAMER "MACEDONIA."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
31st JANUARY, 1930.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR,
TAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA,
PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the
above-named Vessel are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being landed
and placed at their risk in the Hong
Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godown at Kowloon, where
each Consignment will be sorted out Mark
by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here
unless Instructions have been given to
the contrary Six hours before arrival of
the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days in-
cluding date of arrival will be subject to
Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in
the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees, and the Company's surveyors
Messrs. GOSWAMI & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays, within the
Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before 20th February, 1930, or they will
not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 31st Jan., 1930 [8993]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the
HONG KONG WEEKLY
PRESS, January to June, 1929.
With Index, Price—\$7.50.
On Sale at the HONG KONG DAILY
PRESS OFFICE.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived
here yesterday by the s.s. Empress
of Asia:—Mr. W. G. Fallon, Mrs.
Swan Kernan, Mr. and Mrs. J.
MacDonald, Miss E. M. Elspeth,
Miss F. Stevenson, Mr. E. D.
Talbot, Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Wood
and infant, Mr. J. Coulthart, Mr.
D. Cox, Mr. K. Tang, Mr. S. K.
Tang, Mr. O. E. Nelson, Mr.
Vansteenberg, Mr. L. Everett,
Mr. B. Beith, Mr. J. A. T. Thomas,
Mrs. F. A. Bower, Mrs. E. Kew,
Mr. W. S. Forbes, Mr. T. F.
Tai, Mr. A. R. Robinson, Mr. Y. L.
Lee, Mr. L. T. Liang, Mr. H. Hale,
Mr. and Mrs. James Y. Tong, Miss
V. R. Clark, Mr. S. L. Koo, Mr.
D. Z. Dien, Miss K. Kurihara,
Miss W. Hai, Miss Y. K. Wong,
Mr. Z. T. Koo, Mr. C. Y. Koo, Mr.
and Mrs. S. H. Chen, Mr. Vice
Chu, Mr. Z. K. Wang, Bishop J.
L. Nielsen, Mr. J. H. Ezekiel, Mrs.
A. H. Gumsdaine, Mrs. E. Herr-
scher, Mrs. L. Keller, Mr. and Mrs.
G. E. Hubbard, Master C. Hub-
bard, Miss Dutch Hubbard, Miss A.
Hubbard, Mr. R. W. Jones Lee.

The following passengers arrived
here yesterday by the s.s. President
Jefferson:—Mr. Heinrich B. Brems,
Dr. B. Bustamante, Mr. Geo. P.
Bradford, Mr. J. D. Carriere, Mr.
Wade B. Cothran, Mr. William
Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Far-
rington, Mr. K. J. Fielder, Mr. V.
R. Gordon, Mr. Kichi Kuzaki,
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Kavanaugh,
Mr. Oliver Lee, Mr. G. W. Mac-
Kay, Mr. J. H. Mason, Mr. C. I.
Myers, Mr. A. Paxton, Mr. R. B.
Parrott, Mr. Isabela Pedron, Mr.
and Mrs. R. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs.
E. E. White.

The following passengers arrived
here yesterday by the s.s. Esquilino:
—Mr. Manfredi Emilio, Mr. Comis-
so Giovanni, Mr. Chandoomal Ad-
wani, Mrs. Hasmat Adwani, Mr.
Hugh N. Ferrers, Mr. Keun
Georges, Mrs. Keun Eugenie.

BRAALAND TOTAL LOSS.

ALL HOPES OF SALVAGE
IMPOSSIBLE.

All hopes of salvaging the s.s.
Braaland, which went aground near
the Paracel Islands on her way to
Hong Kong from Shanghai, last
Tuesday, have now been abandoned
and it is feared that the vessel is
a total loss.

An official of Messrs. Karsten
Larsen, agents of the vessel, in-
formed our representative yesterday
that the vessel had been abandoned
and the crew taken off. They are
being brought to Hong Kong by the
salvage tug Henry Keswick and
will arrive here at 11 a.m. this
morning. Salvage work at the
present time of the year, in view
of the heavy monsoons, is impossible
and it is feared that the vessel
must be left to the mercy of the
heavy sea. The Henry Keswick,
which left here on Wednesday, took
the crew off at 4 p.m. on Sunday
after the decision was made to
abandon the vessel.

The Braaland, flying the Nor-
wegian flag, has a net tonnage of
1,345 tons, and was registered in
Oslo. She was in ballast, at the
time she ran aground. It is under-
stood that the vessel is covered by
insurance.

FALSE AND GENUINE
REMBRANDTS.PROFESSOR LAURIE ON HIS
INVESTIGATIONS.

Professor Laurie lectured at the
Royal Academy of Arts last month
on "Rembrandt and His Pupils."
"It is well known," he said,
"that in many cases picture dealers
in the past have forged the
signature of Rembrandt on pictures
by his pupils, and while the extra-
vagant challenge of Professor
Vandike, who reduces the genuine
"Rembrandts" to some 30 pictures,
cannot be taken too seriously, yet
the time has come for a careful re-
examination of accepted Rem-
brandts contained in standard
works. As a contribution to this
re-examination I have taken mag-
nifying photographs of Rembrandt's
brushwork and impasto at differ-
ent periods, and also of the brush-
work of leading members of his
school. The whole period dealt
with is from about 1620 to about
1670."

Before beginning the inquiry it
was necessary to obtain photo-
graphs of two standard "Rem-
brandts" in excellent condition
and typical of his mature style.
He had obtained the permission of
the Duke of Westminster to photo-
graph the two "Rembrandts" in
his possession, known as "Claes
Berchem and His Wife," painted in
1647, and typical examples of his
mature work. Round them, as key
pictures, he had been able to group
fine examples of his work from our
public galleries—starting with "The
Philosopher," in the National Gal-
lery, as an early experiment in what
became his mature style, and finish-
ing with the "Portrait of Himself,"
of about 1670, in the National Gal-
lery, and including examples of his
early still-manner of painting com-
mission portraits—"The Pellicorne
Family," in the Wallace. We were
thus able to trace out his whole
development.

While the inquiry had already
revealed some doubtful attribu-
tions, it had established most de-
finitely Rembrandt's unique posi-
tion as a painter, remote from the
work of his pupils, with no follower,
and no successful copyist. The only
possible region where difficulty in
attribution might arise between
him and the best of his pupils was
in his early stiff commission por-
traits; but here the painting of ac-
cessories would reveal the master's
hand. The photographs also en-
abled us to analyse his methods, his
peculiar and individual technique,
and to follow its development.

Departures.

The following passengers left here
yesterday by the s.s. Empress of
Asia for Manila:—Mr. M. E. Arey,
Mr. S. F. Bamsay, Mr. and Mrs. A.
B. W. de Blecourt, Mr. and Mrs. T.
A. Chandoomal, Mr. D. F. Dreher,
Mrs. F. Eucro, Miss Eucro (19),
Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hall, Rev.
W. S. Kress, Mr. Lam Kung, Mr.
Leung Luy, Mr. A. M. Maas, Mr.
R. G. Morin, Mrs. R. Gardner,
Miss Gardner, (9), Mr. G. F.
Gambell, Mrs. C. G. Roma (family),
Mr. H. H. Scott, Mr. P. Sykes,
Mr. P. Schneberger, Mrs. L. G.
Savinas, Mr. Yung Hui Po, Mr.
and Mrs. S. W. Child, Miss A. S.
Coffins, Mrs. F. J. Henning, Mr.
and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. H. B. Utley,
Mr. J. L. Darrett, Miss A. Plan-
tings, Mr. C. Graminger, Col. and
Mrs. Cosgrave, Mrs. Dane Brown,
Mr. R. E. Thompson, Mr. C. F.
Winkle, Mr. W. H. Pinckard, Mr.
L. M. Levitsky, Mr. J. R. Crump,
Miss O. Miller, Mr. J. Sutton, Mr.
R. Tower, Mr. Remani, Mr. Mnaka-
mura, Mr. R. F. Finn, Mr. Gor-
taine, Mr. Carpio, Mrs. R. Lever-
ing, Miss W. H. Kelly, Mr. Ong
Kim Tee.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT
FOR LIFE.SUGGESTED PUNISHMENT
FOR FRENCH MURDERERS.

[United Press.]

PARIS, Dec. 25.

Maddening, solitary confinement
for life may soon be the lot of
French murderers. In the course
of a recent discussion of the budget
for the Ministry of Justice, M.
Lucien Hubert, Keeper of the Seals,
declared that the Superior Prison
Council is seriously considering the
creation of a new punishment,
which would be intermediary be-
tween the penalty of death and that
of forced labour. In explaining the
Council's attitude toward the
penalty of perpetual solitude, M.
Hubert pointed out the great gap
in French penal laws between
capital punishment and forced
labour.

"Rightly or wrongly," he de-
clared, "forced labour does not inspire
in criminals the same fear as the
death penalty. In their eyes, when
the terror of the death penalty is
passed, the second most severe
punishment in our penal scale seems
to them a sentence so softened as to
be almost a pardon. And at the
end of six months we frequently
find this holder of a commuted
sentence escaped from his jailers,
enjoying life and prosperity in a
foreign country where extradition
is impossible."

This punishment of the criminal
by perpetual seclusion presents to
the French criminal committee a
double advantage. It would be,
they think, immeasurably more
feared by the murderer or the
rapist than the anticipation of
forced labour among kindred
criminal spirits, and it would have
the added value of being sufficiently
severe to permit the partial sup-
pression of the death penalty, to
which there has always been the
violent opposition of many who be-
lieve that man has no right to take
human life under any circum-
stances.

The French jurists have been
greatly impressed by the success of
the Italians who have instituted
the intermediate penal law which
the French have in mind. The
ergastolo, as it is called in Italy,
has been applied with such rigor
that the public, as well as the crimi-
nal, has come to consider it more
severe than the death penalty. Aside
from the practical question of con-
structing special buildings with
isolated circular cells, as is the case
in Italy, it is a moot point whether
French public opinion would favour
such a law. The French press has
already sounded a doubtful note
concerning the "secular resurrec-
tion" of the monastic isolation of
the Middle Ages—a punishment
more terrible than death—and
which, in a short while, would cer-
tainly turn most of the inmates into
madmen.

A DANTE REFERENDUM

MUSSOLINI'S FAVOURITE
PASSAGE.

An American, Mr. John T. Slat-
tery, of New York, who asked pro-
minent people all the world over
to tell him their favourite passages
in the "Divine Comedy," has re-
ceived no fewer than 388 answers,
and these are now embodied in a
volume. Contrary to the general
idea, the "Inferno" proves to be by
no means the most popular sec-
tion of the Poem, for if 120 people
have found their favourite terms
in the "Inferno," 147 have chosen
them from the "Paradiso." The
"Purgatorio," so full of exquisite
passages, has only been given pre-
ference by 65 celebrities, while the
remaining sixteen quote lines from
the "Vita Nuova," or the "Convivio."

These passages cover a wide
range. They are not limited to
what might be called the "star"
episodes of Francesca da Rimini
or Conte Ugolino; only five votes
went to the former and four to the
latter. And, curiously enough,
in a world of strife and struggle,
and strong in individualistic ten-
dencies, the line most generally
preferred is not the most picture-
que or the most imaginative, but
just an expression of religion and
satisfaction. "In Sua volontade e
nostra pace" (Par. III). "In His
will is our peace."

Among those who have contrib-
uted to Mr. Slaterry's referendum are
the King of Italy and Signor Mus-
solini. The King's preference is,
as we might expect, that of a sol-
dier. It consists in Virgil's words
to Dante as the latter sinks down
exhausted after a steep ascent up
the bank leading from one *Belgia*
to another:—
"vinici l'ambascia"
Con l'animo che vince ogni battag-
lia, or, as Long fellow renders it,
"overcome the anguish with spirit
that overcometh every battle." The
Duce's choice, also from the "In-
ferno" (Canto XXV), is the won-
derful line expressive of swift mo-
tion and endeavour in which
Ulysses describes the eagerness with
which he and his men set out on
their last voyage:—
"Dei remi facemmo ali al folle
volo."
(We of the oars made wings for
our mad flight.)

FOUR YEARS FOR A
POLICEMAN.SHOPS BROKEN INTO ON
HIS BEAT.

William Scott, aged thirty-four, a
constable in the Metropolitan
Police, stationed at Chadwell
Heath, who pleaded guilty at the
Old Bailey to six charges of shop-
breaking and one of attempted
shop-breaking and one of attempted
shop-breaking to four years' penal
servitude.

The offences were all committed
during October at lock-up shops on
Scott's beat.

It was stated that Scott had a
master key with which he unlocked
the doors. Watch was kept at a
drapery store where property had
been missed, and at midnight Scott
opened the door with a key and
flushed his lamp on the proprietor,
who was inside with his brother.

Scott asked: "What are you do-
ing here?" The proprietor de-
manded to know what Scott was
doing there, and Scott replied that
he found the key in the lock and
entered.

A telephone message was sent to
Chadwell Heath Police Station and
Scott was arrested.

Property stolen from the shops
was found at Scott's home in
Windsor-way, and Scott declared
that he found the property in a
sack.

Inspector's Statement.
Divisional Detective Inspector
Dennison said that Scott had been
in the Metropolitan Police for ten
years. He was married and had
four children. He served during
the war but was invalided out of the
Army with frostbitten hands and
feet. He was a man hitherto of ex-
emplary character. His wages were
£4 10s. a week and 16s. 6d. rent and
boot allowances.

Mr. Beaufoi Moore said that
Scott desired to express his great
contrition and he was quite glad
that his downward path in a
criminal career had been checked.

The Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild,
K.C.), passing sentence, said that
Scott had disgraced one of the finest
forces in the world. It was his
duty to guard the premises of shop-
keepers, but instead of doing so he
broke into them.

He would make a reduction in the
sentence he would otherwise have
passed as Scott had the grace to
confess, was a man of previous good
character, and had served his coun-
try during the war. Justice, how-
ever, demanded a severe sentence.

HAUPTMANN'S "BOOK OF
PASSION."AN "AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL
ROMANCE."

Gerhardt Hauptmann's long
awaited autobiographical romance,
in two volumes, recently published
in Berlin, bears the title of "The
Book of Passion." It is as in-
triguing to the German public as
was ever Goethe's "Poetry and
Truth."

Hermann Sudermann, who died
last year, wrote long autobio-
graphical passages, and added to
them entire portions of his friends'
lives in his two last books, each of
which was an independent novel
and entirely irrelevant to readers
who had not the key to his life.
But Hauptmann, in his preface,
professes to be telling the story of
somebody else, and for that reason
only the initiated will ever guess
where the truth lies—in the action
itself or in the mental vision con-
jured up by the poet afterwards.
More than once the parallel with
the Goethe of "Wilhelm Meister,"
as well as of "Poetry and Truth,"
recurs. There are passages of criti-
cism and interpolated sketches in
these two volumes which mark
them as the work of a mature man,
looking backwards and taking old
diaries and manuscripts from his
drawer as he does so.

"The Passion," which runs
through the life of Hauptmann—or
his unknown hero—in the years
between 1894 and 1904, is the in-
decision of a man torn between his
affection for his wife, the mother
of his children, and the love that
came later for the woman who
served art only; ten years of not
knowing which of the two women
he cared for most, of ceaseless
travel, upheaval, life lived in a
winter landscape in Silesia, in
furnished rooms in Berlin, on hol-
iday in Italy. Melitta is the wife,
and Anja is the girl violinist.
When he has so far overcome the
impulse that draws him to Anja,
he settles with Melitta and the
children again, sees Anja, and
knows that the final parting both
husband and wife are trying to
avoid, will come of necessity.

This ebb and flow of feeling that
lies between the first marriage and
the second is analysed and explained
as the result of processes at
work in the man's mind—a growth
and expanding that gave him no
rest during ten years of struggle.
This theme, as banal as any such
three-cornered fight might appear
to novel readers, is ennobled by the
form its presentation takes in
Hauptmann's language.

Empress of Asia from Manila is
due at 8.30 a.m. on Friday, and
will berth at the Kowloon Dock
buoy.

Bombled due from Europe on
February 5.

S.S. "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"

WILL SAIL FOR

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN

AT

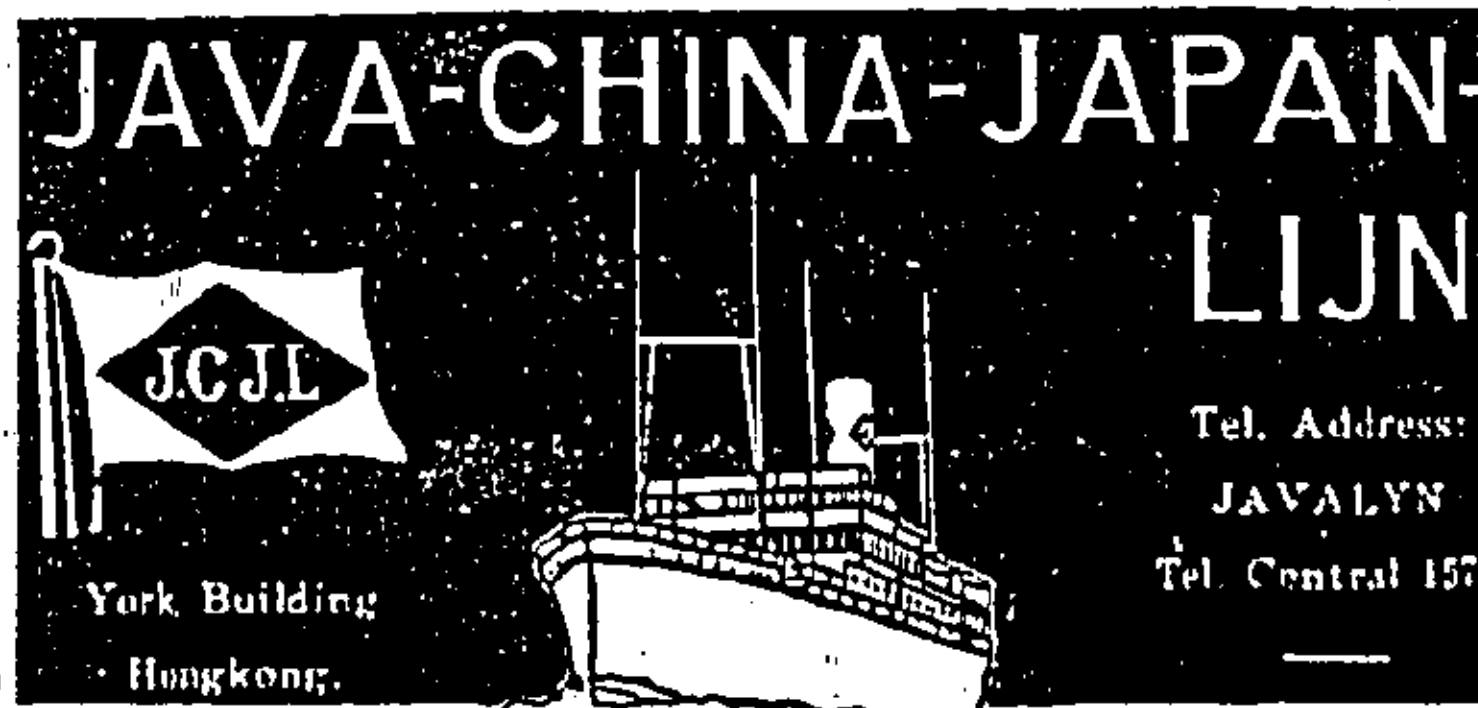
10.00 A.M.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4th

INSTEAD OF

1.00 A.M.

As Previously Advertised.



REGULAR PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG
SWATOW, AMOY, SHANGHAI, MANILA AND THE DUTCH
EAST INDIES.

SOUTH BOUND.

STAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON	FOR
TJISONDARI	S'HAL & AMOT	In Port	4th Feb. Noon	MANILA, M'ISAR & SOERABAJA BATAVIA
TJILEBOET	AMOT	9th Feb.	11th Feb. Noon	MANILA, M'ISAR & SOERABAJA BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	S'HAL & AMOT	16th Feb.	18th Feb. Noon	MANILA, M'ISAR & SOERABAJA BATAVIA
TJIKEMBANG	AMOT	24th Feb.	25th Feb. Noon	MANILA, M'ISAR & SOERABAJA BATAVIA
TJIBADAK	S'HAL & AMOT	2nd Mar.	4th Mar. Noon	MANILA, M'ISAR & SOERABAJA

NORTH BOUND.

STAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON	FOR
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	7th Feb.	8th Feb.	AMOT & S'HAL
TJISALAK	JAVA, MAKASSAR	15th Feb.	16th Feb.	SWATOW & AMOT
TJIBADAK	BATAVIA	19th Feb.	20th Feb.	AMOT & S'HAL
TJISAROEIA	JAVA, MAKASSAR	1st Mar.	3rd Mar.	SWATOW & AMOT

JAVA.

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Smouldering Volcanoes.

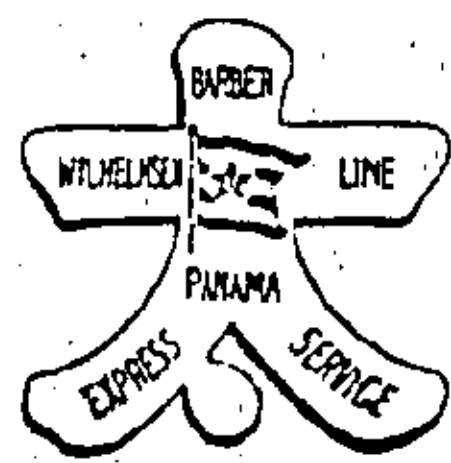
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A round-trip that takes 3 to 4 weeks to be
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SAILINGS TO EUROPE.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	LEAVING HONG KONG.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	13 Feb.
S.S. "ALBERT VOEGLER" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	23 Feb.
M.V. "VOGTLAND" (1)	Genoa, Barcelona, Alicante, Rotterdam & Hamburg	14 Mar.
M.V. "RAMSES" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	25 Mar.

Other Ports of Call if Inducement offers.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

VESSEL.	FROM.	DUE HONG KONG.
M.V. "VOGTLAND" (1)	...	10 February
M.V. "RAMSES" (1)	...	18 February
M.V. "MUNSTERLAND" (3)	...	27 February
M.V. "DUISBURG" (1)	...	8 March
M.V. "BAUERLAND" (1)	...	16 March

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AGENTS.

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Tel. C. 4754.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 4th Feb.	Daylight
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"CHUSAN"	On 5th Feb.	Daylight
BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 5th Feb.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 6th Feb.	Daylight
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"LIANGHONG"	On 9th Feb.	Daylight
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 9th Feb.	Daylight
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 9th Feb.	11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 11th Feb.	Daylight
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 11th Feb.	8 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 12th Feb.	5 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & KAIPOH	"CHENGCHOW"	On 13th Feb.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & DALNY	"LOOHOW"	On 15th Feb.	Daylight
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 16th Feb.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 16th Feb.	11 a.m.
FOOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 19th Feb.	10 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STRAITS	Days Home Koro	Days to Sail
CHANGTE	11th February	18th February
TAIPING	11th March	18th March
CHANGTE	11th April	18th April
TAIPING	11th May	18th May

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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "JAVA"

on or about
11th FEBRUARY

PORT SAID, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Asia"	8th Feb.	13th March
M.S. "Africa"	3rd March	12th April
M.S. "Malaya"	3rd April	13th May
M.S. "Danmark"	1st May	11th June
M.S. "Panama"	1st June	10th July
M.S. "Java"	1st July	10th Aug.

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NEW YORK"IMPERIAL PRINCE" ... Feb. 12th
"JAVANESE PRINCE" ... Feb. 27th
"BRITISH PRINCE" ... Mar. 13th

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To Marseilles via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

G. METZINGER	11th Feb.	PORTHOS	12th Feb.
ANDRE LEBON	25th Feb.	CHENONCEAUX	26th Feb.
PORTHOS	11th Mar.	ATHOS II	26th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX	25th Mar.	D'ARTAGNAN	26th Mar.
ATHOS II	8th Apr.	ANGERS	8th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN	22nd Apr.	SPHINX	22nd Apr.
ANGERS	8th May	G. METZINGER	8th May
SPHINX	20th May	ANDRE LEBON	20th May

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or D'Arny.

COMMERCIAL LINE

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Telephone: C. 651 and 740.

3, Queen's Building.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	FEBRUARY 2, 1930.										FEBRUARY 3, 1930.									
	Hourly	Barometer	Barometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Hourly	Barometer	Barometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer
WINDVOSTOCK	12	30.31	789.8	12	N	7	0	6	30.43	773.0	9	N	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nemuro	11	30.10	764.3	11	NNW	1	1	5	30.04	763.0	1	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hokodate	11	30.00	762.0	11	E	1	1	1	29.86	758.5	1	ESE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tokio	11	29.96	761.0	11	NW	1	1	1	30.04	763.0	1	NW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kochi	11	30.00	762.0	11	NW	1	1	1	30.24	769.0	1	WSW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nagasaki	11	30.18	768.5	11	NW	1	1	1	30.28	769.0	1	NW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kagoshima	11	30.12	765.0	11	W	1	1	1	30.22	767.5	1	NW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oshima	11	30.12	765.0	11	N	1	1	1	30.18	766.5	1	ENE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Naha	11	30.12	765.0	11	NNE	1	1	1	30.16	766.0	1	ENE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lahigakijima	11	30.16	766.0	11	NNE	1	1	1	30.10	764.5	1	ENE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bonin Island	11	29.80	757.0	11	WNW	3	1	1	30.06	763.5	1	NW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chesoo	15	30.37	771.4	15	NW	2	1	1	30.42	772.8	15	W	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shanghai	14	30.33	770.4	14	ENE	1	1	1	30.34	770.7	14	NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gutzlaff	14	30.41	772.4	14	N	2	1	1	30.37	771.4	14	ENE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sharp Peak	14	29.97	761.2	14	N	2	1	1	30.03	762.7	14	NNW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Amoy	14	30.03	762.7	14	ENE	1	1	1	30.13	765.3	14	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swatow	14	30.03	762.7	14	NNE	2	1	1	30.06	763.5	14	NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Taihu	11	30.13	765.3	11	ESE	4	1	1	30.11	764.7	11	E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Taihu	11	30.12	765.0	11	E	4	1	1	30.08	764.1	11	NNE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Taiwan	11	30.08	764.1	11	NE	4	1	1	30.05	763.3	11	NNE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Koshun	11	30.05	763.2	11	NE	4	1	1	30.08	764.1	11	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pescadore	14	30.02	762.5	14	E	3	1	1	30.05	763.2	14	E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hong Kong	14	30.03	762.7	14	ENE	5	1	1	30.03	762.7	14	ENE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gap Rock	14	30.00	762.0	14	SE	5	1	1	29.97	761.1	14	ESE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Macao	14	29.96	761.0	14	SE	1	1	1	29.99	761.7	14	NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hoihow	14	29.98	761.5	14	NE	4	1	1	29.99	761.7	14	NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pratas Island	14	29.98	761.5	14	NE	4	1	1	29.99	761.7	14	NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phulien	15	29.92	759.9	15	SE	1	1	1	29.94	760.5	15	SSW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tourane	15	29.89	759.3	15	SE	4	1	1	29.93	760.2	15	SSW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cape St. James	15	29.91	759.6	15	ENE	6	1	1	29.94	760.5	15	ENE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Basco	14	29.97	760.5	14	ENE	2	1	1	29.97	761.1	14	E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aparrí	14	29.93	760.2	14	ENE	4	1	1	29.97	761.1	14	SSW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuguegarao	14	29.89	759.3	14	N	1	1	1	29.97	761.1	14	SSW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vigan	14	29.95	758.1	14	WSW	2	1	1	29.99	759.3	14	WNW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manila	14	29.95	758.1	14	W	2	1	1	29.91	758.6	14	NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Legaspi	14	29.84	757.8	14	NE	2	1	1	29.89	759.3	14	NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calbayog	14	29.85	758.1	14	SSW	4	1	1	29.91	759.6	14	NW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tacloban	14	29.84	757.8	14	NE	4	1	1	29.91	759.6	14	NW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iloilo	14	29.85	758.1	14	NE	4	1	1	29.89	759.3	14	NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cebu	14	29.81	757.2	14	NNE	4	1	1	29.88	759.0	14	E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Surigao	14	29.84	757.8	14	E	2	1	1	29.88	759.0	14	E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saipan	12.22	29.86	758.4	12.22	NW	4	1	1	29.87	758.7	12.22	NNE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guam	11.00	29.86	758.4	11.00	ENE	4	1	1	29.88	759.0	11.00	NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Yap	11.00	29.86	758.4	11.00	ENE	4	1	1	29.87	758.7	11.00	NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pelew	14	29.88	757.7	14	NE	6	1	1	29.86	758.4	14	E	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ponape	14	29.88	757.7	14	NE	6	1	1	29.83	757.7	14	NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Labuan	14	29.88	757.7	14	NE	6	1	1	29.83	757.7	14	NE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

February 3d. 10A 57m.—The anticyclone is central over Eastern Gobi.

Fresh monsoon along the S.E. coast of China and moderate to light monsoon over the China Sea.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 2.27 inches, against an average of 1.65 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON FEBRUARY 4.

Forecast.	Forecast.
1.—Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamoo	N.E. winds, moderate; generally cloudy, some rain.
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, moderate; generally cloudy, some rain.
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	N.E. winds, moderate; generally cloudy, some rain.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, February 3.

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer...	30.01	30.13
Temperature...	57	58
Humidity...	61	75
Wind...	E	E
Force...	4	4
Weather...	0	0
Rain...	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 2:55

Lowest open-air Temperature, 3:55

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

NEXT SAILINGS

To MANILA	To THE PACIFIC COAST
E/CANADA 5 P.M., Mar. 9th	E/RUSSIA...NOON, Feb. 12th
E/RUSSIA... 5 P.M., Mar. 31st	E/ASIA.....March 5th

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VARYING FROM £83 TO £120 ON SALE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.	
KOREA MARU	Thursday, 6th Feb.
SHINYO MARU	Wednesday, 19th Feb.
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.	
SHIBUKAWA MARU	Wednesday, 19th Feb.
SHIBUKAWA MARU	Friday, 28th Feb.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,	
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.	
HAKUSAN MARU	Saturday, 22nd Feb.
KITANO MARU	Saturday, 22nd Feb.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	
KAGA MARU	Wednesday, 19th Feb.
TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 26th March
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.	
TAMBA MARU	Tuesday, 11th Feb.
TOKUSHIMA MARU	Friday, 28th Feb.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,	
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.	
BAKUYO MARU	Sunday, 2nd March
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape	
Town & Ports.	
BINGO MARU	Wednesday, 5th Feb.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.	
KUMA MARU	Thursday, 19th Feb.
KAKO MARU	Tuesday, 18th Feb.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa &	
Marseilles.	
DELACOA MARU	Monday, 17th Feb.
CAIRO MARU	Saturday, 8th Feb.
MASSACHUSETTS MARU	Saturday, 15th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	
MURORAN MARU (Chemical direct)	Sunday, 9th Feb.
TSUBASHIMA MARU	Monday, 10th Feb.

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WE WILL DO THE REST.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 9,000 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO 13,500 TONS.

Cargo	Through	Ports.
French	H.K.	Ports.
Paul Doumer, Saigon	1,400	—
German	—	—
Dorry, Tourane	1,300	—
Aller, Shanghai	—	7,500
Dutch	—	—
Tjondari, Shanghai	—	231
Norwegian	—	—
Vav, Saigon	1,640	—
Japanese	—	—
Honolulu Maru, Moji	728	5,154
Chinese	—	—
Wong Shek, Kung	—	—
Saigon	1,850	—
Foo Lee, Dairen	429	890
Yuan Lee, Saigon	1,800	—
	4,079	890
Total	9,047	13,575

Arrivals	Departures
British	1
French	1
German	2
Dutch	1
Norwegian	1
Japanese	1
Chinese	4
Total	11

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

Arr. Dep.

British 1 0

French 1 0

German 2 1

Dutch 1 0

Norwegian 1 0

Japanese 1 3

Chinese 4 1

Total 11 5

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Shantung (Br.) Canton 12

Dorry (German) Tourane 12

Aller (Fr.) Shanghai 2

Tjondari (Dutch) Shanghai, 29

Amoy (Chinese) Saigon, 12

Yuan Lee (Chinese) Saigon, 12

Total 55

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—

Basin, Tamar, Iroquois, Herald, Sterling, Petersburg.

North Arm—Kent.

West Wall—Berwick.

In Dock—Scrapp, Moorhen.

No. 6 Buoy—Bruce.

No. 7 Buoy—Serapis.

No. 12 Buoy—Thracian.

No. 13 Buoy—Cicala.

Foreign—Nil.

Information has been received that the French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau, flying flag of R.A. Monnet, will visit H.K. from February 11 to February 20.

THE S.S. HAICHING.

RETURNS TO HER USUAL RUN.

The S.S. Haiching, which has been in the Kowloon Docks for repairs since the outrage on her last December, is again back at her old berth, looking very smart and trim. It will be recalled that the vessel was attacked by pirates who set fire to the bridge. She was damaged to such an extent that a complete overhaul was necessary. This has been completed now and every precaution has been taken to prevent a similar outrage again. The vessel sails this morning for Swatow and Capt. Walker will be in command.

TUNG ON CLEARED.

The launch Tung On was cleared on Sunday at Wuchow for Hong Kong. She was due to leave at 7 a.m. yesterday.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following vessels were in harbour yesterday:—

Wharves:—Kowloon: Empress of Asia, President Jefferson, Honolulu Maru, Tandu, Jardine Matheson's; Foehing: O.S.K.; Menado Maru; Douglas Laprak; Haiching; Saikong; Wing Lee.

Docks:—Kowloon: Empress of Asia, Venice, San Bernardino, Kamsang, Lach Tray, Wainching, Hong Peng, Taikoo, Siberia Maru, Kanchow, Kong Ning, Borneo, Kingyuan, Fatshan, Chaksang, Huichow.

Buoys:—A1 Tjondari, A2 Tjondari, A3 Bingo Maru, A4 Koren Maru, A5 Tyndareus, A6 Liangchow, B9 Shantung, A10 Bournville, B11 Kwangtung, B12 Suiyang, B13 Kaying, C14 Chung Kong, C15 Sokudai, C16 Helikon, C17 Borneo, C18 G.G. Merlin, C19 Foo Lee, B30 Chihnan, B21 Chian Lee, B24 Taisei Maru, B32 Chaksang, B34 Yuan Lee, C35 Bintang B36 Sunkong, B38 Prominent, C39 Helios, C40 An Lee, C41 Limchow, C42 Vav, C43 Chusan, C44 Marly, C45 Kronviken, C46 Amur, C47 Taming, C48 Shin Chih, C53 Tain Maru, B55 Benersa.

CLEARANCES.

February 3.

Chien Lee, for Canton.

Esquiline, for Shanghai.

Foehing, for Canton.

Honolulu Maru, for Singapore.

Hydrangea, for Swatow.

Liangchow, for Canton.

Limchow, for Whampoa.

President Jefferson, for Shanghai.

Shantung, for Swatow.

Soengie Gerong, for Palembang.

Sui Yang, for Canton.

Taisei Maru, for Singapore.

Tandu, for Moji.

Tjondari, for Manila.

WITHIN CALL.

The following ships expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong to-day:—Seangbee, President Jefferson, Kanagawa Maru, Bingo Maru, Mastus, Macedonia and Sekko Maru.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Fiume, Genoa, All Italian, Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports. Taking Passengers to London Overland via Brindisi, Venice or Trieste.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

For Shanghai & Japan For Singapore & Europe

"REMO" 4th Feb.

"DUCHESSE D'AOSTA" 22nd Feb.

"ESQUILINO" 4th Feb.

"COL DI LANA" 16th Feb.

Cargo steamers only.

All dates are subject to alteration without notice.

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AGENTS FOR

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"CITY OF KIMBERLEY" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 14th February

"CITY OF HEREFORD" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 9th March

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

"CITY OF LILLE" ... 10th March

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"SPRINGBANK" ... 12th February

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

"TINHOW" ...

Los ding for Mauritius, Brunton, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ito, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Obine, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Montassa, Kilindini, Port Kellah, Luders Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,129	15th Feb.	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'dm & A'warp
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	19th Feb.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"MAEONONIA"	11,120	1st Mar.	Marseilles and London
"KASHMIR"	9,885	8th Mar.	L'don, Hull, B'dm & A'warp
"KALYAN"	9,144	11th Mar.	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'dm & A'warp
"ALIPPORE"	5,373	19th Mar.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	29th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"RAJPUTANA"	16,668	26th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th May	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'dm & A'warp
"MANTUA"	10,946	24th May	Bombay, Mars, & London
"KHYBER"	9,114	31st May	Marseilles, London & Hull
"KHIVA"	9,125	7th June	do.
"BANGORA"	16,601	21st June	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"KARMALA"	9,125	5th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"MOREA"	10,984	12th July	Marseilles, London & Hull
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"RAJPUTANA"	16,668	16th Aug.	Marseilles & London
"KASHMIR"	9,885	30th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"MANTUA"	10,946	13th Sept.	Marseilles & London
"KASHGAR"	9,005	27th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
"MALWA"	10,980	11th Oct.	do.

* Cargo only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	8th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SHIRALA"	7,841	13th Feb.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,836	25th Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	11th Mar.	do.
"TALAMBA"	9,018	14th Mar.	do.
"TAKADA"	9,849	22nd Mar.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	12th Apr.	do.

* Calls Rangoon.

B.L.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TANDA"	9,956	29th Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Apr.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne
"NELLOBE"	9,883	2nd May	do.

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hioo, Oahu, Kolombangara, Tawee, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TANDA"	9,956	4th Feb., Ncon	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"ALIPPORE"	5,373	11th Feb.	S'hai, Moji and Kobe
"KALYAN"	9,144	15th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TILAWA"	10,000	20th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"TALAMBA"	9,018	21st Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	29th Feb.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
"TAKADA"	9,849	7th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	11th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MALWA"	10,980	14th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama
"NAGORE"	9,933	17th Mar.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	22nd Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"RAJPUTANA"	16,668	26th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,005	28th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KHYBER"	9,114	31st Apr.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	11th Apr.	do.
"LAHORE"	5,304	25th Apr.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,125	5th May	do.
"BANGORA"	16,601	23rd May	do.
"KARMALA"	9,125	6th June	do.
"MOREA"	10,984	20th June	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,668	18th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHMIR"	9,885	1st Aug.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	15th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	29th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Sept.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,125	26th Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,984	10th Oct.	do.
"MAEONONIA"	11,120	24th Oct.	do.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	7th Nov.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"BANGORA"	16,650	5th Dec.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

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